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KEENE & ASHWELL'S
COMPANION
TO THE
BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA
ARRANGED IN THE FORM OF A
DICTIONARY.

COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA

ARRANGED AS A

DICTIONARY

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COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA

OF 1876

ARRANGED IN THE FORM OF A

DICTIONARY

BY

KEENE & ASHWELL
MANUFACTURING HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS

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PREFACE.

At a time when the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" is out of print, we think it a good opportunity for presenting the following pages to those interested in Homœopathic Pharmacy.

The "Companion," arranged in the form of a dictionary, is not intended as a substitute for the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, but as a small useful guide in addition to that work, many new remedies and preparations being introduced that are not official in the Pharmacopœia.

Much information, such as tests, descriptions of plants, &c., given in the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" is omitted, on the supposition that the reader already possesses that work, or some good authority on Chemistry and Botany.

As new remedies appear, note will be made of the fact, and introduced in future editions, or published separately as additions. We shall be obliged for any information on the subject from the medical profession at home or abroad.

London, *January*, 1882.

THE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

At the Temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit.*

WEIGHTS.

The Avoirdupois pound = 16 oz. = 7,000 grs.
1 oz. = 437·5 grs.
1 gr. = 1 gr.

MEASURES.

The Imperial Gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches of distilled water, 60° F.

C, 1 gallon = 8 pints, weighing 10 pounds, contains 76,800 minims.

O, 1 pint = 20 fluid ounces, weighing 1¼ pounds, contains 9,600 minims.

Fl. oz., 1 fluid ounce = 8 fluid drachms, weighing 437·5 grains, contains 480 minims.

Fl. dr., 1 fluid drachm = 60 minims, weighing 54·68 grains, contains 60 minims.

♏, 1 minim, weighing ·91 grains, contains one minim.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

Being Extracts from the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

THE preparation of Homœopathic Medicines requires the greatest care and thought from the chemist, who should possess "a good practical knowledge of botany, natural history, chemistry, and pharmacy," such as is taught in our schools; and he "must bring to his work thorough honesty of purpose and painstaking accuracy of detail. Without these he can never succeed in preparing the medicines in a manner to satisfy the homœopathic practitioner."

In homœopathic practice, simple substances, with very few exceptions, are used. The insoluble substances, such as mercury, tin, iron, &c., are attenuated by trituration with sugar of milk. This should be carefully done, as directed under the head of Triturations. Merely mixing in a mortar by roughly rubbing the materials together will not answer the purpose, the object being to thoroughly diffuse the medicine throughout the non-medicinal substance. According to Hahnemann, the efficacy of many substances altogether depends on the efficient *dynamization*, or the development of power by means of rubbing or succussion. One example will suffice—that of lycopodium—which is generally considered to be inert, and used only by the old school to prevent pills adhering together. By triturating this substance with sugar of milk, the sporules are broken, and discharge a peculiar oil, which is taken up and diffused through the whole mass, and becomes in the hands of the homœopathic practitioner a very valuable remedy.

All medicines which contain less of the crude material than the strongest official preparation are called *Attenuations*, the terms *Dilutions* and *Potencies* being discarded as much as possible.

The three recognized forms of preparations in homœopathic pharmacy are:—1. *Solution* in water, in alcohol, or in mixtures of these liquids; or, very rarely, in ether or glycerine. 2. *Trituration* with sugar of milk. 3. *Liquid attenuations*. Pilules and globules are considered merely *dispensing forms* of the liquid attenuations. The water used must be the purest *distilled water*, and specially prepared, that sold by the wholesale druggists will not do. *See* under AQUA DESTILLATA in the Dictionary. The alcohol being the most important of all the menstrua used by the homœopathic chemist, great care must be exercised in purchasing from some reliable source, after which it must be purified. *See* SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Ether is required for a few preparations, and can be purchased pure from the manufacturing chemists.—Characters and Tests, *see* B.P.

Glycerine is used for preserving some animal poisons.—Characters and Tests, *see* B.P.

SUGAR OF MILK is much used in Homœopathic Pharmacy for the purpose of diluting such substances as are insoluble in spirit or water, and is selected on account of its crystalline particles being very hard and of great use in grinding down the particles of drugs submitted to the process of trituration, and because it is devoid of all medicinal action. The last three—viz., ether, glycerine, and sugar of milk, will be found under the names of Æther, Glycerinum and Saccharum Lactis in the bodyof the work.

In homœopathy we use all materials capable of modifying the health of the human being, and collect our remedies from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom. The following rules in selecting the drugs should be observed:—

1. Collect, when possible, all vegetable and animal products fresh.

2. Where the drug is foreign, and can only be had as imported, obtain it as it is sent to this country, and not powdered, as usually the same mill is used for grinding all the drugs.

3. With regard to plants, and the time for collecting, the following directions are given in the B.H.P.: "The time for collecting must be regulated by the part which is officinal. Vegetable physiology must be here the guide, since it will enable us to predicate the exact time when the part will display most

fully its characteristic properties. A few exceptions may exist to the following conclusions, but, as a general rule, it will be found that—when the *whole plant* is used, it should be gathered when it is partly in flower and partly in seed. When the *leaves* are used, they should be collected just before or during the early part of the flowering time. This rule requires modification in the case of biennials, since the leaves which first appear in the spring of the second year are in this case the best, and should be collected as soon as the flowering stem begins to shoot. When the *flowers* are used, they should be collected partly in bud and partly expanded. When the *seeds* and *fruits* are the officinal part, they should be collected when fully ripe, unless otherwise ordered. When the *young shoots* are ordered they should be collected in spring, when the whole plant is in full vigour. When the *bark* is employed, it must be collected either in the early spring or the autumn, most frequently at the latter season. The same rule holds good with respect to the *root bark*. When the *wood* is the officinal part, it should be collected late in the autumn; in fact, after the fall of the leaf, if the tree is deciduous. When the *root* is the part employed, it may be collected either late in the autumn or early in spring, but never when the aërial parts of the plant are in full activity.

"4. After the fresh materials are collected they should be prepared as soon as possible, for the purpose of avoiding all deterioration. If gathered at some distance from home, the fresh plants should be packed carefully in tin cases (ordinary botanical boxes) and kept as cool as possible. If, however, there be no opportunity for preparing them for some time after their collection, they must be carefully dried by tying them in loose bundles and hanging them in the shade, protected from rain, &c., and as soon as they are dry they should be carefully packed in hermetically sealed tin cases.

"5. The same rules, as far as they apply, must be followed in the collecting of animal substances.

"6. All minerals and chemical compounds must be carefully tested before they are used.

"7. From the time that the medicinal substances are obtained until they are converted into the regular pharmaceutical preparations, they should be most carefully preserved from damp and dust, from contact with other medicinal materials, from strong odours of any kind, and from light. All should be preserved in glass or earthenware jars or bottles, and be well corked or stoppered."

The different forms in which the medicines are made, and the directions for their preparation, will be found under the following different headings:—1. SOLUTIONS in distilled water under LIQUORES. 2. SOLUTIONS in alcohol under TINCTURÆ. 3. INFUSIONS under INFUSA, and DECOCTIONS under DECOCTA; TRITURATIONS and LIQUID ATTENUATIONS under their respective headings.

The Homœopathic Pharmacopœia points out three objects to be obtained in the preparation of Tinctures, viz.:—1. A preparation containing all the soluble ingredients of the substance employed. 2. Uniformity of strength, so that it may be always known how much of the dry crude material is represented in a given measure of the tincture. 3. A fixed alcoholic strength, so that in making dilutions all decomposition may be avoided, by using a spirit of the same strength as that existing in the tincture. This applies only to the 1st and 2nd decimal, after which strong spirit of 60 O.P. with few exceptions is used.

These objects may be accomplished in the following manner:—1. The complete solution of all soluble matter can be obtained by varying the strength of the alcohol to suit the nature of the ingredients in each plant; using a very weak spirit where the ingredients are chiefly soluble in water, and a strong spirit where alcohol is the best solvent. Also, by using a sufficient quantity to insure the complete exhaustion of the plant. 2. The uniformity in the strength of the tinctures is advisable for many reasons, and especially in connection with the making of attenuations. Before the last Homœopathic Pharmacopœia was published the strength of the tinctures varied greatly, even the mother tinctures of the same plant made at different times varying according to the amount of juice present. To avoid this, it is recommended to ascertain the percentage of moisture contained in the fresh plant, and allow for this in making the tincture. In every instance the dry crude substance is taken as the starting-point from whence to calculate the strength, and with few exceptions, the mother tincture contains all the soluble matter of one ounce of the dry plant in 10 fluid ounces of the tincture. 3. In the B.H.P. a series of tables are given, by means of which the chemist can calculate the strength and quantity of spirit necessary for each medicine made from the fresh plant. The necessity for these tables is owing to the water in the plant mixing and diluting the spirit used in making the tincture; the quantity of spirit used must therefore vary according to the percentage of moisture in the plant. When making the tinctures, careful attention should be given to these tables, the result being great uniformity in the result. The tables are reproduced under the head of Tincturæ, and the process of manufacture described. TRITURATIONS were originally introduced by Hahnemann, and are not usually carried beyond the third centesimal, after which a dilute tincture is made, No. 4 (*see* under Attenuations). Several machines have been invented at different periods for triturating the drugs, but the result is not so satisfactory as the hand-made, and consequently this method is recommended in the B.H.P. For directions, *see* under Triturations.

LIQUID ATTENUATIONS.—In homœopathic practice we have a systematic method of diluting the medicines introduced by Hahnemann. He recommended each time the medicine should be diluted to the extent of one hundred, and this constitutes the centesimal scale ; but his followers have introduced a decimal scale, by which means we have an intermediate attenuation, the medicine being diluted ten times. Thus, from the mother tincture we make 1 x or first decimal; and from this we make 2 x, second decimal, or first centesimal, and so on. For directions how to prepare them *see* ATTENUATIONS. Great irregularity often exists in designating the attenuations, but the following rule should be adhered to. When a simple number is given, such as No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, it invariably indicates the centesimal, and the decimal should not be dispensed unless the number has the letter x placed after it: thus, 1 x, 2 x, or 3 x, means first, second, or third decimal. Occasionally the letters A, B, and C are used to indicate 1 x, 3 x, and 5 x. "The process of attenuation always commences from a point termed zero, and marked ϕ or θ; but the actual amount of medicinal substance in the zero differs materially; thus:—In all instances where trituration or *solution in distilled* water is had recourse to, the ϕ represents the pure medicinal substance—*e.g.*, *Acid Nitric* ϕ, Arsen. ϕ, Carbo. Veg. ϕ, &c., always refer to the pure drug itself. Where tinctures are made, the *strong tincture, and not the crude material, is marked* ϕ. Where the ϕ tincture cannot be made 1 in 10, as may happen with Belladonna or Calendula, which may be 1 in 15, then 15 measures must be added to 85 measures of spirit to make the first decimal." The ϕ sign should never be used to denote the 1 × solution of a substance in alcohol or water, when the crude substance itself has a definite chemical composition; examples—Glonoine ϕ, Brom. ϕ, Kali Iod. ϕ, Mer. Cor. ϕ, &c., should always mean the pure substances themselves, and their strongest officinal solutions should be denoted, Brom. 1 ×, Glonoine 1 ×, Kali Iod. 1 ×, Mer. Cor. 1 ×, &c. The usual attenuations kept in stock by the Homœopathic Chemist are all below 7 ×, then 4 in the case of insoluble substances, and 5 for making 6; 11 for making 12; 29 for making 30; 99 for making 100; and 199 for making 200.

ON THE

DISPENSING OF THE PREPARATIONS.

THE forms in which homœopathic medicines are dispensed are Powders, Tinctures, Pilules, and Globules.

The powders consist of sugar of milk, to which has been added a given quantity of the trituration prescribed, or the trituration itself weighed out into powders, or the tincture is dropped on to the sugar of milk in a given number of drops. This form will not answer with any tincture made of a weaker strength spirit than proof.

The tinctures are often dispensed in small bottles, with directions to the patient to take so many drops in so much water, or mix a number of drops in half a tumbler of water, and a spoonful for a dose. At other times the chemist is directed to make a mixture with distilled water, and send out in bottles in the usual way.

Pilules and globules are convenient forms for dispensing, and for the patient to carry about. The former are much used now, but the latter are falling into disrepute, as being more troublesome.

For directions for medicating, *see* under Pilules and Globules.

Tincture triturations are very convenient for travellers, and for dispensing purposes. *See* under that head for making.

PRESCRIPTIONS,

WITH EXAMPLES.

HOMŒOPATHIC prescriptions differ greatly from those of the old school, and are more simple, containing in each powder, or mixture-dose, only one medicine at a time. Each medicine should have its strength marked after it—for instance: Belladonna φ, Bell. 1 ×, Bell. 3 ×, Bell. 30, and so on, denoting the mother tincture, the first decimal, the third decimal, and the 30th centesimal attenuations.

After the sign the quantity follows, as—

Trit. Merc. Vivus. 2 × grs. ij. = 2 grains of the 2nd decimal Trituration.

Pil. Bell. 3 – ʒij. = Two drachms of Bell. 3 pilules.
Tr. Merc. Sol. 5 gtt. ij. = Two drops of Merc. Sol. 5 cent.
Tr. Trit. Bell. φ grs. j = one grain of Tinct. Trit. of Bell. φ.

These may be written thus:—Bell. 3/ʒii., gtt. 2/5, grs. 1/φ.

Tr. Acon. N. 1 × gtt. xij.
Aquæ destill., ℥viij. M.
Sig.—A tablespoonful &c.

Here twelve drops of the first decimal attenuation of Aconite are mixed with the water and sent out in the ordinary way.

Tr. Nux V. 3 × gtt. ij.
Sacchar. Lactis, grs. iv. M.
Fiat Pulvis. Mitte tales xij.
One powder to be taken, &c.

Here the tincture may be dropped on to the powder, and sent out in this way.

Tr. Merc. Sol. 5 ʒij. No. 1.
Tr. Bellad. 3 ʒij. No. 2.
Take one drop alternately every 3 hours.

Trit. Hepar. Sulph. 3 grs. ij.
Fiat Pulvis. Mitte tales vj et sig.; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

Tr. Trit. Bellad. φ grs. j.
Fiat Pulvis. Mitte tales vj. et sig.; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.
One powder in the order numbered to be taken three times a day.

In this case it is intended the powders should be taken alternately, and they should be dispensed in a card box, the No. 1, being the first, and the others following in their order, that the patient may have no trouble.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

B.H.P. . .	*British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.*
B.P. . . .	*British Pharmacopœia.*
N.O. . . .	*Natural Order.*
Ap. . . .	*Appendix of the B.H.P.*
Ad. . . .	*Addition.*—Applied to a remedy not mentioned in the B.H.P.

All the medicines not marked Ap. or Ad. are official in the B.H.P.

Acalypha Indica. (Ap.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ, an Indian plant. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves possesses emetic and expectorant properties. The root is purgative. Parts employed—the fresh leaves and the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the fresh leaves, corresponding with proof spirit; ϕ tincture of the root; tincture trituration. Pilules and globules.

Acidum Aceticum. (Ap.) (Glacial Acetic Acid, $C_4H_6O_3$.) Concentrated acetic acid corresponding to at least 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water only, 1 × to 3 × ; 2 and upwards, dilute with rectified spirit; pilules, 3 and upwards.

Acidum Benzoicum. (Benzoic Acid, $HC_7H_5O_2$.) A crystalline acid obtained from benzoin and prepared by sublimation. For characters and tests see B.P. *Solubility.*—1 in 400 of cold water; 1 in 12 of boiling water; 1 in 4 of rectified spirit. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3 trituration, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules.

Acidum Boracicum. (Ap.) (Crystallized Boracic Acid, H_3BO_3.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit, 1 in 10; trituration, pilules, and globules. *Solubility.*—1 in 30 of cold water; 1 in 4 of glycerine.

Acid Carbolicum. (Carbolic Acid, HC_6H_5O.) *Syn.* Phenic Acid. An acid obtained from coal-tar oil by fractional distillation and purification. Sometimes called phenol, hydrate of phenyl or phenic alcohol. For characters and tests see B.P. *Solubility.*—1 in 15 of water; 1 in 1¾ of olive oil; 3½ in 1 of glycerine; 3 in 1 of chloroform; 4 in 1 of ether; 5 in 1 of alcohol; and in volatile oils. It is most frequently used as an external application, and as a gargle or spray for the throat. As a gargle, 2 grains to one ounce of water; for spray, 20 grains in one ounce of water, or, better still, glycerine of carbolic acid, P.B., 2 drachms, water 6 drachms; for inhalation, 15 grains dissolved in a pint of hot water. As an injection, 1 grain to 4 ounces of water. Externally used, pure, is a powerful caustic. As a lotion (15 to 30 grains to 1 ounce) for foul or syphilitic ulcers, &c.; (5 grains to 1 ounce) for eczema and eruptions attended with itching; or an ointment (30 grains to 60 in 1 ounce benzoated lard); 1 of acid to 20 of olive oil or water for dressing lacerated wounds, scalds, and burns. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. No official forms for dispensing are given in B.H.P., but it can be dispensed 1 × and upwards in tincture, pilules, or globules. *Antidotes in case of poisoning.*—Albumen, saccharated solution of lime, olive or castor oil, strong tea or coffee, to counteract narcotism. (Squire.)

Acidum Fluoricum. (Hydrofluoric Acid, HF.) *Syn.* Hydrogen Fluoride. Prepared by distilling pure fluor spar (calcium fluoride) in a state of fine powder with sulphuric acid. As the acid dissolves glass, the distillation must be performed in platinum vessels, and the acid can only be preserved in bottles of the same, or made of gutta-percha. It should be purchased from the operative chemists, guaranteed as having been prepared as above, and re-distilled B.H.P. *Test.*—A drop of the aqueous solution on a slip of glass should destroy the polished surface in a few minutes. *Preparation.*—An aqueous solution of 1 in 10. Water must be used for making the dilutions to the 3rd centesimal, and all these must be kept in gutta-percha bottles. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 4, watery solutions only; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules.

Acidum Formicum. (Ap.) (Formic Acid, $HCHO_2$.) An acid first discovered in the red ant (Formica rufa), but now may be obtained pure from the operative chemists. It seems to act on the kidney. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for 3 × and upwards. Pilules and globules.

Acidum Gallicum. (Ap.) (Gallic Acid, $H_3C_7H_3O_5H_2O$.) A crystalline acid prepared from galls. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit 1 ×; tincture pilules and globules 1 × and upwards, trituration 1 × to 3.

Acidum Picricum. (Ap.) (Trinitrophenylic Acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$.) Picric Acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid of phenylic on carbolic acid, indigo, salicine, silk, and other substances. It may also be obtained from coal-tar, creosote, or from Australian gum. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Acid Hydrobromic. (Ad.) (Hydrogen Bromide, HBr.) Obtained from the operative chemists 10 per cent. solution, which would represent the 1 ×. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water to 3 ×, then rectified spirit.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum. (Hydrocyanic Acid, HCN.) *Syn.* Hydrogen Cyanide, Prussic Acid. Obtained by distilling yellow prussiate of potash with sulphuric acid and water. For mode of preparation and tests see B.P. *Preparation.*—The P.B. solution contains 2 per cent of real acid, so that equal parts of that and rectified spirit will make the first centesimal dilution. It should always be freshly prepared. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 2, tincture only; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. It is used externally to allay itching of the skin. As a lotion, 2 drachms of B.P. acid to 8 ounces of water. As ointment, from half a drachm to 1 drachm to each ounce of zinc ointment. *Antidotes* in case of poisoning are fresh air and artificial respiration with cold affusion, freshly precipitated oxide of iron with an alkaline carbonate; thus—10 grains of sulphate of iron, with a drachm of tincture of iron and 1 oz. of water, followed by 20 grains of carbonate of potash dissolved in 1 oz. of water. (Squire.)

Acidum Muriaticum. (Hydrochloric Acid, HCl.) *Syn.* Hydrogen Chloride, Muriatic Acid, Chlorhydric Acid. For mode of preparation and tests see B.P. *Preparation.*—1 × solution is made by mixing 1½ fluid drachms of the B.P. acid with 4 fluid drachms of distilled water. Distilled water should be used for making No. 1; distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit added, up to 3; dilute alcohol for 4, and after that rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 4 solution as above; 4 dilute tincture, 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Used with an equal quantity of water to diphtheric patches in the throat. *Antidotes* in cases of poisoning are chalk, magnesia, and emollient drinks. N.B.—As the B.P. preparation contains 31·8 per cent. of real acid, to make a 10 per cent. solution 1 fluid drachm and 40 minims should be mixed with 3½ fluid drachms of distilled water.

Acidum Nitricum. (Hydric Nitrate, HNO_3.) Nitric Acid. An acid prepared from nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda by distillation with sulphuric acid and water, and containing 70 per cent. by weight of the pure acid. For characters and tests, see B.P. *Preparation.*—1 fluid drachm diluted with distilled water until it measures 10 fluid drachms, will make the 1 × dilution. Distilled water must be used for 1; distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit added up to 3; dilute alcohol for 4; after which rectified spirit may be employed. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 4 solution only as above. 4 dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, and globules. *Antidotes* in case of poisoning with nitric acid are chalk, magnesia, emollient drinks, albumen, followed by enemata of beef tea and brandy. N.B.—To make it accurately the proportions to form 1 × should be 1 fluid drachm and 40 minims added to 10 fluid drachms of distilled water.

Acidum Oxalicum. (Dihydric Oxalate, $H_2C_2O_4$, 2 H_2O.) Hydrogen Oxalate. Oxalic Acid. This should be purified oxalic acid of the B.P., and answer the characters and tests of the B H.P. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit 1 in 10. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, and globules. Solubility 12·5 per cent. in cold water; 25 per cent. in alcohol; 100 per cent. in boiling water.

Acidum Phosphoricum. (Hydric Phosphate, H_3PO_4.) Phosphoric acid dissolved in water and corresponding to 10 per cent. by weight of anhydrous phosphoric acid. For characters and tests see B.P. *Preparation.*—This solution forms our 1 × dilution:—No. 1 should be made with water; 3 × and 2 with distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added; 5 × with dilute alcohol and 3 and following dilutions with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 2 solution as above, 5 × dilute tincture, 3 and upwards, tincture, pilules, and globules.

Acidum Salicylicum. (Ad.) (Salicylic Acid.) Solubility, 1 in 760 of cold water 1 in 15 proof spirit, 1 in 4 rectified spirit, 1 in 120 olive oil, 1 in 195 glycerine, 1 in 8 of lard at 180° F. An antiseptic, useful in rheumatism. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

Acidum Sulphuricum. (Sulphuric Acid, H_2SO_4.) The very purest acid which can be obtained from a good manufacturing chemist. For characters and tests see B.P. *Preparations.*—The officinal acid of the B.P. contains 96·8 per cent. of the pure acid; therefore 30 minims mixed with sufficient distilled water to measure, when cold, 9 fluid drachms, will produce our 1 × dilution. No. 1 should be made with distilled water, 3 × to 3 with distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added; and 4 with dilute alcohol; 5 and following dilutions with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 4 as above; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Antidotes* in case of poisoning, magnesia is preferred to chalk. (Squire.)

Acidum Sulphurosum. (Ap.) (Sulphurous Anhydride, SO_2.) Sulphurous acid gas dissolved in water, and constituting 9·2 per cent. by weight of the solution. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—The above may be considered the 1 × attenuation; dilute alcohol may be used for 1, and rectified spirit for all above; pilules and globules, 3 × and upwards.

Acidum Tannicum. (Ap.) (Tannic Acid, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$.) Extracted from galls. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit 1 in 10; trituration 1 × to 3; tincture, pilules, or globules, 1 × and upwards.

Aconitum. (Aconitum Napellus). N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Common Aconite, Monkshood, or Wolfsbane. Habitat, Central and Southern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia. The cultivated plant is now generally used. Parts employed, the leaves and flowering tops and root. Flowering time, June to August. Time for collecting, the leaves and flowering tops when about one-third of the flowers have expanded. The root in spring before the leaves have appeared. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture from freshly collected leaves and flowering tops, and from the fresh or dry root, the alcoholic strength being proof spirit in either case. A stronger tincture may be made from the dry root, using rectified spirit, and is sometimes used for external application, but when ordered should be specified. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 × tincture only, 1 and above, tincture, pilules or globules. The 1 × dilution to be made with proof spirit, above that rectified spirit. Average loss of moisture, tops 72 per cent.; root 68 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Actæa Racemosa. (Cimicifuga Racemosa.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* C. serpentaria, Actæa monogyna, Macrotys octreoides, Botrophis serpentaria. Black Snakeroot. Habitat, Georgia, Canada, and Western States. Part employed, the dry root imported from North America. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit; a tincture made from the fresh plant is also imported from America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 × tincture only, 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Actæa Spicata. (Ap.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Herb Christopher or Baneberry. Habitat, rich woods of North America. Flowers in April and May. Parts employed, the root, or, better still, the ripe fruit. *Preparation.*—ϕ Tincture, pilules, and globules; tincture trituration.

Adeps Præparatus. (Prepared lard of the B.P.) *Syn.* Axungia.

Æsculus Glabra. (Ap.) N.O. Sapindaceæ. Fœtid or Ohio Buckeye. Habitat, river banks in Ohio and States of N. America. Flowers in June. Parts employed.—The bark; the whole fruit collected in autumn. *Preparation.*—ϕ Tincture of the bark; ϕ Tincture of the whole fruit and trituration, pilules and globules; tincture trituration.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. N.O. Sapindaceæ. *Syn.* Hippocastanum Vulgare. Horse Chestnut. Habitat, unknown; abundant as an introduced tree. Part employed, the ripe fresh kernel. Time for collecting, September and October. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 × tincture only, 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture triturations.

Æther. (Ether.) *Syn.* Æther Sulphuricus. A volatile liquid prepared from alcohol, and containing not less than 92 per cent. by volume of pure ether. $C_4H_{10}O$. B.P.

Æthusa. (Æthusa Cynapium.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. Common Æthusa, Fool's Parsley, Garden Hemlock. Habitat, throughout Europe. Part employed, the whole fresh plant when in flower. Flowers in summer and autumn. Time for collecting, when in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 × tincture only, 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Average loss of moisture, 65 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Agaricus. (Agaricus Muscarius) N.O. Fungi. *Syn.* Amanita muscaria, Agaricus imperialis. Fly Agaric, Bug Agaric. Habitat, Europe, America, and Asia; abundant in some parts of Scotland. Part employed, the entire fungus. Time for collecting, autumn. *Preparation.* — 1st, ϕ tincture from the fresh fungus (after it has been carefully washed and the outer skin removed), corresponding with dilute spirit; 2nd, trituration of the dried fungus. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1 tincture, or 1 × to 3 trituration, 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Average loss of moisture, 93 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Agnus Castus. (Vitex Agnus Castus.) N.O. Verbenaceæ. *Syn.* Vitex Verticillata. The Chaste Tree. Habitat, shores of the Mediterranean, Provence, and Greece. Flowering time, July to September. Parts employed, the ripe berries, fresh or recently dried. Time for collecting, when berries are ripe. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Ailantus Glandulosa. (Ap.) N.O. Simarubaceæ. The Tree of Heaven; brought from China and propagated as a shade tree in Pennsylvania and other towns of America.

Part employed: Dr. Hale recommends the use of the fresh well-developed flowers, and of the fresh bark of the young shoots, and roots in equal parts. *Preparation.*—φ tincture in each case, pilules and globules; tincture trituration.

Alcohol Sulphuris. (Ap.) (Carbonic Sulphide, CS_2.) *Syn.* Carburetum Sulphuris. Bisulphuret of Carbon. Prepared by passing the vapour of sulphur over charcoal, heated to redness in a porcelain tube and condensing the product in a properly cooled vessel. It is then purified by re-distillization over quicklime. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit, 1 in 10; tincture, pilules, and globules.

Aletris Farinosa. (Ad.) N.O. Hæmodoraceæ. Star Grass, False Unicorn, Blazing Star, and Mealy Star-root. Habitat, found in almost all parts of the United States, in fields and about the borders of woods. Flowering time, June and July. Part employed, the root, which is intensely bitter. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

Allium Cepa, or Cepa. N.O. Liliaceæ. The common onion. Part employed—the mature bulb. The red, largest, and strongest to be selected, and, if possible, not raised from ground which has been cultivated for centuries. (Dr. Herring.) Time for collecting, autumn. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, 1 in 20 corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 × tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent. This tincture being 1 in 20, one part added to 4 parts of proof spirit forms the 1 decimal. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Allium Sativum. N.O. Liliaceæ. Garlic. Parts employed, the mature bulb. Cultivated everywhere. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, 1 in 20 corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 × tincture only, 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Average loss of moisture, 63 per cent. This tincture being 1 in 20, one part added to 4 of proof spirit forms the 1 × dilution. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Aloe. (Aloe Socotrina). N.O. Liliaceæ. Common Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of aloe, produced chiefly in the Island of Socotra. *Preparation.*—Solution in proof spirit. *Official forms for* *dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 × tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. ϕ tincture can be made by dissolving 480 grains in a sufficiency of proof spirit, so that, when completed, it shall measure 10 fluid ounces. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules. Tincture trituration; also trituration from the crude substance may be made.

Alstonia Constricta. (Ad.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. Bitter Bark, native Quinine Bark. Indigenous to the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland. Chief uses, in fever and ague. Part employed, the bark. *Preparations.*—Tincture, with rectified spirit.

Alstonia Scholaris. (Ap.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. Satween. Habitat, the East Indies. The bark possesses bitter, tonic, and astringent properties, and is much esteemed in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit; pilules and globules. Tincture trituration.

Alstonin. (Ad.) The alkaloid obtained from the bark of Alstonia constricta. Dissolves easily in alcohol, sparingly in water. *Preparations.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit; trituration.

Alumen (Potassio-Aluminic Sulphate, $KAl2SO_4 12H_2O$). Common Alum. Of late years the ammonia alum has largely taken the place of potash alum in commerce, but as the provings were made with the potash salt, we must continue to use it.—B.H.P. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for the first 3 dilutions, then dilute alcohol for 4, and afterwards rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 4, as above; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—1 × to 3, trituration.

Alumina ($Al_2O_3 3H_2O$). Pure clay. The formula for the manufacture is given in the B.H.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration to No. 3. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Aluminium. (Ap.) (Metallic Aluminium, Al.) A brilliant, white, silver-like metal, malleable and ductile. It can be procured very pure in the form of foil. *Preparation.*—Trituration, 1 × to 3; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture pilules and globules.

Ambra Grisea. *Syn.* Ambra ambrosiaca, Ambra vera, Ambra maritima. Ambergris. Usually found floating on the sea along the coasts of Coromandel, Japan, the Moluccas and Madagascar. The most esteemed is that from Madagascar and Sumatra. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

Ammoniacum (Dorema Ammoniacum). N.O. Umbelliferæ. Gum Ammoniac. The gum resin which exudes from the stem. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture made with rectified spirit 1 in 30, from which, and following dilutions, pilules and globules can be medicated.

Ammonii Acetas. (Ap.) (Ammonic Acetate, $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$). Mindererus' Spirit. Made by neutralizing acetic acid with carbonate of ammonia. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for No. 1, which can be made from the B.P. liquor. Attenuations, to be made with rectified spirit; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules.

Ammonii Benzoas. (Ap.) (Ammonic Benzoate, $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$). Benzoate of Ammonium. Prepared according to the B.P. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × ; rectified spirit for 1 and upwards. Trituration, 1 × to 3; pilules and globules, 1 and upwards.

Ammonii Bromidum. (Ap.) (Ammonic Bromide, NH_4Br.) Bromide of Ammonium. It can be procured pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, then use rectified spirit for 1 and upwards; pilules and globules.

Ammonium Carbonicum. (Ammonic Carbonate $2\,[(H_4N)_2CO_3]CO_2$). *Syn.* Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia, Sal Volatile. *Preparation.*—1 ×, solution in distilled water; No. 1, with dilute alcohol; 3 × and upwards, with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and 1 as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—Trituration not recommended, on account of its great volatility; and if ordered should always be made fresh, especially the 1 ×, 1, and 3 × attenuations.

Ammonium Causticum (Ammonic Hydrate, NH_4HO). *Syn.* Liq. Ammoniæ Fortior. Made according to the B.P. *Preparation.*—3 fluid ounces, mixed with 5 fluid ounces of distilled water, will form the 1 × dilution. Water should be used for making 1, then dilute alcohol up to 2, and afterwards rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 2 as above; 5 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. This preparation loses strength by keeping, hence the 1 × should be prepared immediately after it has been found to correspond to the specific gravity required.—B.H.P.

Ammonii Citras. (Ap.) (Ammonic Citrate, $(NH_4)_3C_6H_5O_7$). Citrate of Ammonia. Made by neutralizing citric acid with strong solution of ammonia. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, for 3 ×; dilute alcohol for 2, after that rectified spirit. N.B.—Aqueous solution can be made for 1 × ; pilules and globules, 5 × and upwards.

Ammonii Iodidum. (Ap.) (Ammonic Iodide, NH_4I). Iodide of Ammonium. Obtained from the operative chemists. It is sometimes found to agree with patients who cannot take kali iod. without suffering unpleasantly; it is more active than the iodide of potassium. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit for 3 × and 2; dilute alcohol for 3, afterwards rectified spirit; pilules and globules, 4 and upwards.

Ammonii Phosphas. (Ap.) (Hydro-diammonic Phosphate, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$). Phosphate of Ammonium. Made as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × and 1, then use distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit for 3 × and 2; dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit; 4 and upwards, pilules and globules.

Ammonii Succinas. (Ap.) (Ammonic Succinate $(NH_4)_2C_4H_4O_4$.) Made by neutralizing succinic acid with solution of ammonia. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit for 3 × and 2, dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit.

Ammoniæ Valerianas. (Ad.) Valerianate of Ammonia. May be obtained from the operative chemists. Used in severe neuralgia with great nervous agitation. *Preparation.*—Trituration, solution in alcohol or water.

Amyl Nitris. (Ap.) (Nitrite of Amyl, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$). Prepared from amylic alcohol by the action of nitric or nitrous acid, and obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards; 1 × and upwards, pilules and globules.

Anacardium. (Semecarpus Anacardium). N.O. Anacardiaceæ. *Syn.* Anacardium officinarum; Anacardium orientale. Marking Nut Tree. Habitat, Asia, in dry mountainous forests. Part employed, the juice contained in the cells under the external rind of the nut. Must not be confounded with the casheu nut (Anacardium occidentale). *Mode of preparing.*—Triturations, from the resinous juice. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture.

Anagallis Arvensis. (Ap.) N.O. Primulaceæ. Scarlet Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather-glass. Habitat, waste, sandy fields of Europe; common in Britain. Flowers June to August. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit; ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules, and globules. Tincture trituration.

Angustura. (Galipea Cusparia.) N.O. Rutaceæ. *Syn.* Cusparia febrifuga, Bonplandia trifoliata. Angustura Bark, Cusparia. Habitat, South America. Part employed, the bark. Distinguished from false angustura by its outer surface not being turned dark green, nor its fracture red, by nitric acid. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using dilute alcohol, but trituration is preferable. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration, or ϕ to 1, tincture; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. *Not official.*—ϕ, 1 ×, and 1 pilules. Tincture trituration.

Anilinæ Sulphas. (Ap.) (Aniline Sulphate, $(C_6H_5.H_2N_2)H_2SO_4$.) *Syn.* Kyanol Sulphate, Phenylamine Sulphate, Phenylia Sulphate, Sulphate of Aniline. Prepared from an artificial alkaloid, obtainable from coal-tar, indigo, oleum animale, and benzole. Can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, and should be preserved in yellow actinic bottles. Produces, when given in poisonous doses, violent tonic and clonic spasms.

Anisum Stellatum. (Ap.) (Illicium Anisatum.) N.O. Magnoliaceæ. Star Anise-seed. Imported from China. Part employed, the seed as imported. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, of rectified spirit; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, and globules. Tincture trituration; also trituration of the powdered seed.

Anthemis Nobilis. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Common Chamomile. Habitat, all over Europe. Parts employed, the entire plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. Tincture trituration.

Anthoxanthum Odoratum. (Ap.) N.O. Graminaceæ. Sweet Vernal Grass. Habitat, Europe and America. Flowers May to July. This herb has been much used for hay fever. Parts employed, the flowering herb. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. Tincture trituration. Average loss of moisture, 59 per cent.

Anthrakokali. Obtained by the action of fused caustic potash upon Fünfkirchen (in Hungary) pit coal. For mode of preparing and test *see* B.H.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—This preparation is so seldom used it is better to obtain it ready prepared in trituration from a reliable source.

Antimonii Chloridum. (Ap.) (Antimonious Chloride, $SbCl_3$.) Butter of Antimony. This was formerly used as a caustic to unhealthy ulcers, and supposed to act specifically as well as locally. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Antimonii Oxidum. (Ap.) (Antimonious Oxide, $Sb_2.O_3$.) This triturated with phosphate of lime constitutes the antimonial powder of the B.P., so much used as a febrifuge. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum. (Ap.) (Antimonium Sulphuratum.) *Syn.* Antimonii oxysulphuretum. Sulphurated Antimony of the B.P. This consists of sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3, with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Antimonium Crudum. (Antimonious Sulphide, Sb_2S_3.) *Syn.* Stibium Sulphuretum Nigrum. Native Tersulphuret of Antimony, or Black Antimony. For characters and tests *see* B.H.P. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Antimonium Iodatum. (Ad.) Teriodide of Antimony. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Antimonium Tartaricum. (Potassio-Antimonic Oxytartrate, $KSbC_4H_4O_7,H_2O$.) *Syn.* Tartarated Antimony, Tartar Emetic, Antimonii Potassio-tartras, Tartarus Emeticus. Made as described in B.P. For characters and tests, also *see* B.P. *Preparations.*—The 1 ×, when required, must be a trituration; 1, solution in distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added; dilute alcohol may be used up to 2, and rectified spirit for 3 and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, trituration only; 1 to 5 ×, solution as above; 3 and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. *Solubility*—1 in 20 of cold water; 1 in 2, boiling water; partially soluble in proof spirit, insoluble in alcohol. Trituration, 1 × to 3.

Apiol. (Ap.) Essential oil, obtained from the common parsley, Petroselinum Sativum. It acts on the nervous system. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards; 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules.

Apis Mellifica. Class Insecta; order Hymenoptera; section Aculeata; sub-section Mellifera; family Apidæ. The common Hive Bee. The part employed is the poison emitted from the sting of the female, or working bee, when enraged. The following mode of procuring this has been found practically to yield an efficient tincture, the proportion being:—Abdominal portion of bee, one ounce; dilute alcohol, ten ounces. Take a clean wide-mouthed bottle, stoppered, and standing by the side of a hive in full work at early morn, catch them one by one, as they emerge from the hive, with a pair of forceps; drop them into the bottle, and when enough has been secured and while they are still enraged, drop a few drops of pure chloroform into the bottle to stupefy them; when done, shake them out, cut off the posterior half of abdomen, which let drop into a glass scale-pan; weigh, place in a mortar, pour over dilute alcohol to cover them; then reduce carefully to a pulp, return the pulp to the bottle, washing the scale-pan and mortar with the remainder of the dilute alcohol; macerate for two days with frequent brisk shaking. Filter the tincture, but not press the pieces of bee. The product should measure ten fluid ounces for each one ounce of the abdominal portions of the bee. This is the ϕ tincture of the B.H.P. *Test.*—A needle, previously dipped in the tincture, should cause an erythematous patch on the skin when pricked, about the size of a shilling. *Preparation.*—The 1 × attenuation should be prepared with dilute alcohol, 1 with proof spirit, 3 × with spirit 20 O.P., and all above with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ, 1 ×. and 1, pilules. Tincture trituration.

Apocynum Androsemifolium. (Ap.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. Dogsbane, Bitter Root, Spreading Dogsbane. Habitat, borders of thickets; common in North America. Flowers from June to July. Part employed, the whole plant, or the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the plant, corresponding with proof spirit; ϕ tincture of the root, using proof spirit; ϕ, 1 × and upwards, pilules or globules. Tincture trituration.

Apocynum Cannabinum. N.O. Apocynaceæ. *Syn.* Apocynum pubescens. Dogsbane, American Indian Hemp. Habitat, Canada and the United States. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. As this plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.—B.H.P. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules, tincture trituration; θ tincture from the imported dry root.

Apomorphiæ Hydrochloras. (Ap.) (Apomorphia Hydrochlorate, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2,HCl$.) An alkaloid obtained from hydrochlorate of morphia. *Preparation.*—Trituration and solution in rectified spirit.

Aqua Destillata. (Distilled Water.) The B.H.P. gives the following directions:—“All the water used by homœopathic chemists for the purpose of attenuations, or for reducing the strength of rectified spirit, must be distilled in an apparatus made entirely of glass or porcelain. The apparatus should never be much more than half filled with water, and the distillation should be carried on at a gentle heat, so as to guard against any of the water boiling over. Whatever quantity is distilled, the first 20th part should be rejected, and only 16½ parts should be carried over. For example—in distilling 10 pints, the first 10 fluid ounces would be thrown away, and the next 8 pints would be preserved, after which the process would be stopped." For tests *see* B.P. "Any glass or porcelain retort used for the purpose must first be purified by boiling distilled water in it rapidly until the product ceases to give a precipitate with nitrate of silver."

Aralia Racemosa. (Ap.) N.O. Araliaceæ. American Spikenard. Habitat, rich woodlands of America. Flowers in July. Well known for its spicy, aromatic, large roots, proving of which is given in Hale's "New Remedies." Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture; ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. Tincture trituration.

Aranea Diadema. (Ap.) Class Arachnida; order Araneidea; family Epeiridæ. *Syn.* Epeira diadema. Garden or Papal-cross Spider. Found all over Europe and America, in stables, on old walls, &c. Part employed, the entire spider. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture, using one live animal to every 100 minims of proof spirit, and macerating for ten or twelve days. Trituration. ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c.

Aranea Scinencia. (Ap.) This spider was found by Dr. Rowley, Louisville, Kentucky, and is described in Allen's Encyclopædia as "a grey spider found in Kentucky on old walls, and does not spin a web." Part employed, the whole spider. *Preparation.*—Proof spirit tincture. Trituration.

Arctium Lappa. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Lappa major. Common Burdock. Habitat, all over Europe, and many parts of America. Flowers from July to October. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.* — ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit; ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules. Tincture trituration.

Argenti Ammonio-Chloridum. (Ap.) This is a solution of chloride of silver in an excess of ammonia. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Argenti Chloridum. (Ap.) (Argentic Chloride, AgCl.) *Syn.* Argentum muriaticum. Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark; 4 dilute tincture, &c.

Argenti Cyanidum. (Ap.) (Argentic Cyanide, AgCN.) Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark; 4 dilute tincture, &c.

Argenti Iodidum. (Ap.) (Argentic Iodide, AgI.) Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark; 4 dilute tincture, &c.

Argenti Oxidum. (Ap.) (Argentic Oxide, Ag_2O.) Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark; 4, dilute tincture, &c.

Argenti Phosphas. (Ap.) (Tri-Argentic Phosphate, Ag_3PO_4.) Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark; 4 dilute tincture, &c.

Argentum Metallicum. (Silver chemically pure Ag.) *Syn.* Argentum Foliatum. *Preparation.* — Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Argentum Nitricum (Argentic Nitrate, $AgNO_3$). Lunar Caustic. Made according to B.P. *Preparation.*—A solution of 1 in 10 in distilled water, and for dilution continue to use distilled water up to 3, then use dilute alcohol for 4, and afterwards rectified spirit. The salt ought not to be prepared as a trituration on account of its action on organic matter. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 4, watery solution only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Watery attenuations to be kept in actinic bottles. *Solubility.*—100 grains in 50 minims of water, measuring 80 minims; 1 in 15 of rectified spirit. *Antidotes in case of poisoning.*—Solution of common salt given in some demulcent drink.

Aristolochia Milhomens (Ap.) N.O. Aristolochiaceæ. *Syn.* A. grandiflora, A. cymbifera. Birthwort. Parts employed, the flowers. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Aristolochia Serpentaria. (Ap.) N.O. Aristolochiaceæ. Virginia Snake Root, Serpentary Root. Habitat, rich woods from Connecticut to Indiana and southward; common near the Alleghany mountains. Flowers in July. Part employed, the rhizome, as imported. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit; ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Armoracia, *vide* COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA.

Arnica. (Arnica Montana.) N.O. Compositæ. Mountain Arnica, Leopard's Bane. Habitat, mountainous parts of middle and southern Europe. Part employed, 1. The entire fresh plant; 2. The flowers. *Preparations.*—1st. Tincture of the entire fresh plant made in its native country, corresponding with proof spirit; 2nd. Tincture of dried flowers only, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—A good tincture for external use can be made by mixing two parts of the powdered root with one part each of flowers and leaves, using in the proportion of one part of this mixture to ten of proof spirit. ϕ and 1 ×, pilules. Tincture trituration.

Arnica Ball. (Ad.) White wax, 5 ozs.; spermaceti, 3 ozs.; oil of almonds, 3 ozs.; tincture of arnica, 1¼ drachms. Melt, and when nearly cold, stir in the arnica, and pour into boxes or gallipots.

Arnica Cerate. (Ad.) Spermaceti, 3 ozs.; white wax, 6 ozs.; olive oil, 14 fluid ozs.; melt in a water-bath, and when nearly cold stir in 3 ozs. tinct. arnica and pour into bottles.

Arnica Liniment. Simple liniment (B.H.P.), 7; tinct. arnica, 1. Mix.

Arnica Opodeldoc. (Ad.) Plain opodeldoc (*see* under OPODELDOC), 7 ozs.; tinct. arnica, 1 oz. When cool, pour into bottles, and allow it to become solid in as cold a place as possible.

Arnicated Glycerine. (Ad.) Glycerine, 7; tinct. arnica, 1. Mix.

Arnica and **Rhus Opodeldoc.** (Ad.) Plain opodeldoc (*see* under OPODELDOC), 7 ozs.: tinct. arnica and rhus, of each ½ oz. When cool, pour into bottles, and allow it to become solid in as cool a place as possible.

Arsenici Iodidum. (Ap.) (Arsenious Iodide, AsI_3). Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration to 3, &c.

Arsenicum Album. (Arsenious Anhydride, As_2O_3.) Arsenious Acid. White Arsenic. It may be obtained pure from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparation.*—Take 96 grains of arsenic in powder, and put it into a flask to contain 30 fluid ounces; add 20 fluid ounces of distilled water; boil constantly until the whole of the arsenic is taken up, and the solution has been reduced to 15 fluid ounces; cool, and add rectified spirit to make up 1 pint. If a stronger preparation than 1 is required it should be by trituration. The above solution of 1 in 100 will be found a good preparation for keeping, and from which the higher attenuations may be made. The 3 × should be made with 20 O.P., and all above that with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, trituration only; 1, solution as above, and trituration to 3; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules.

Arsenicum Citrinum. (Ap.) (Arsenious Sesquisulphide, As_2S_3.) Orpiment, Yellow Native Sulphide of Arsenic. Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration to 3, &c.

Arsenicum Hydrogenosum. (Ap.) (Trihydride of Arsenic, AsH_3.) Arseniuretted hydrogen, prepared by fusing metallic arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with hydrochloric acid. A very poisonous, colourless gas, with a strong garlic smell, burning with a blue flame if ignited, and depositing metallic arsenic on the sides of a cool tube held over the flame. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which absorbs one-fifth of its volume.

Arsenicum Metallicum. (Ap.) (Metallic Arsenic, As.) This element is found in most countries usually combined with other metals. It can be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration to 3, &c.

Arsenicum Rubrum. (Ap.) (Arsenious Sulphide, As_2S_2.) Realgar; red Realgar; the red native Sulphide. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration to 3, &c.

Arum Dracontium. (Ad.) N.O. Araceæ. Green Dragon, Dragon Root. Found in low grounds along streams. Flowering time, June. *Preparation.*—Trituration. Tincture.

Arum Maculatum. N.O. Araceæ. Cuckoo-pint, Wake Robin, Lords and Ladies. Habitat, Central Europe; frequent in England and Ireland. Part employed, the fresh tuber. Time for collecting, before the leaves are fully developed. It should always be procured with the herbaceous part attached, as it is otherwise difficult to identify. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with dilute alcohol. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. Average loss of moisture, 86 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ, and 1 × and 1, pilules. Tincture trituration.

Arum Triphyllum. (Ap.) N.O. Araceæ. Indian Turnip. Very similar to Arum maculatum. Habitat, rich woods of America. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—Dr. Hale recommends a rapid trituration of the expressed juice of the freshly-gathered root with 10 parts of sugar of milk, and preserved in hermetically sealed bottles guarded from light and heat. The active principle is very volatile. N.B.—ϕ tincture is made; ϕ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Assafœtida. (Narthex Assafœtida.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Ferula assafœtida, Ferula persica, Assaf. disgunensis. Part employed, the gum resin obtained by incision from the living root. Imported from Bombay. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Asarum. (Asarum Europæum.) N.O. Aristolochiaceæ. *Syn.* Asarum vulgare, Asarabacca. Fole's Foot, Hazelwort, Wild Nard. Habitat, most parts of Europe. Parts employed, the entire plant. Flowering time, May. Time for collecing, when in flower. *Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules. Tincture trituration.

Asclepias Syriaca. (Ap.) N.O. Asclepiadaceæ. *Syn.* Asclepias cornuti. Common Milkweed. Habitat, rich ground almost everywhere in North America. Flowers in summer. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture of the fresh root; trituration of the dried root; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Asclepias Tuberosa. (Ap.) N.O. Asclepiadaceæ. Pleurisy Root, Butterfly Weed. Habitat, dry hills and fields; abundant in the Southern States. Part employed, the root. The fresh root has a subacrid, nauseous taste; the dried root is bitter. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit. Trituration. φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Asparagus Officinalis. (Ap.) N.O. Liliaceæ. Asparagus. Cultivated everywhere. Flowers in June. Part employed, the young shoots as used for food. *Preparation.*—φ tincture. Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent.; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Aspidium Athamanticum. (Ad.) N.O. Filices. A species of fern growing in South Africa, and called by the Kaffirs in the vicinity of Natal, Inkomankomo, or Uncomocomo. Part employed, the root, named by same, Panna. Time for collecting, the summer. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Aspidosperma Quebracho.—*See* QUEBRACHO.

Astacus Fluviatilis.—*See* CANCER ASTACUS.

Asterias Rubens. (Ap.) *Syn.* Uraster Rubens. Common Star Fish. Part employed, the whole animal. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using rectified spirit, taking 1 part to 10 of spirit; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituration.

Athamanta Oreoselinum. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Peucedanum o, Apium montanum. Mountain Parsley. Part employed, the fresh herb. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit; φ, 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c. Tincture trituation.

Atropia ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$). An alkaloid obtained from the Atropa belladonna. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—3 × to 3, trituration; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Solubility.—1 in 500 of water, 1 in 8 of rectified spirit. It is thought dangerous for internal use stronger than 3 ×, though it has been given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. The No. 1 tincture should be used with caution. Used externally to the eyes to dilate the pupils. *Antidotes.*—Same as belladonna.

Atropiæ Sulphas. (Atropic Sulphate, $C_{17}H_{23}NSO_6$.) Sulphate of Atropia. Formula given in B.P. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use dilute alcohol for 3 ×; after that rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 and 3 ×, solution as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Solubility* in water, 1 in 4. Like atropia, the sulphate has been given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. *Not official.*—3 × pilules.

Attenuations. The following directions are given in the B.H.P.—"Take a perfectly clean new bottle (say a half-ounce phial), fit a good new cork into it, and then, having removed the cork, pour in 20 minims of the mother tincture; then add 180 minims of spirit of the same alcoholic strength as that with which the mother tincture was prepared, cork the bottle, and grasping it in the right hand, with the thumb held firmly over the cork, shake it well, letting each shake terminate in a jerk, by striking the closed right hand against the open palm of the left hand; having given several such shakes, the attenuation is finished, and should be marked 1 × or A. 20 minims of 1 ×, mixed and well shaken with 180 minims of spirit, will form 2 ×, or 1; and 20 minims of 1, with 180 minims of spirit, well shaken, will form 3 ×, or B; and so on up to the highest attenuation required. (It is recommended to keep all the attenuations in glass-stoppered bottles). The first attenuation made from a *trituration* (which will be 4) must be made as follows:—Dissolve 1 grain of the 3rd centesimal trituration in 50 minims of distilled water, and then add gradually 50 minims of rectified spirit, thus forming *dilute alcohol.* N.B.—As sugar of milk is not soluble in less than six times its weight of cold water, and is insoluble in alcohol, a decimal solution of a trituration could only be made with pure water, and would not keep; the *centesimal scale*, therefore, must be followed in preparing the first solution of a trituration. The next attenuation—viz., 9 ×, must be made with proof spirit. The next—viz., 5, and all higher attenuations, must be made with rectified spirit—*i.e.*, 60 O.P. The first attenuation of any *mother tincture* (which will always be 1 × or A) must be made with spirit of the same strength as that used in making the mother tincture; hence, when the *mother tincture* is made with proof spirit, attenuation 1 × or A must be made also with proof spirit, *attenuation* 1 or 2 × with spirit 20 O.P., *attenuation* 3 × or B, *and all above that*, with rectified spirit. When the *mother tincture* is made with *dilute alcohol*, attenuation 1 × or A must be made with *dilute alcohol*, 1 or 2 × with proof spirit, 3 × or B with spirit 20 O.P., *and all above that* with rectified spirit. When the *mother tincture* is made with *spirit* 20 or 40 O.P., attenuation 1 × or A must be made with a corresponding strength of spirit, 1, *and all above that*, with rectified spirit. When the *mother tincture* is made with *rectified* spirit, the same will be used for all the attenuations. The attenuations made from *watery solutions* require to be modified by so many causes, such as the solubility of the medicine in alcohol—the tendency or otherwise to any chemical action between the alcohol and the substance to be attenuated—that the rule is in these cases laid down separately for each particular substance. Here follows a table of attenuations:—

FROM THE MOTHER (φ) TINCTURE, ON THE DECIMAL SCALE.

One measure of φ added to 9 of spirit forms $\frac{1}{x}$, 1st decimal.

One measure of $\frac{1}{x}$ added to 9 of spirit ,, $\frac{2}{x}$, 2nd decimal, or 1st centesimal.

One measure of $\frac{2}{x}$ added to 9 of spirit ,, $\frac{3}{x}$, 3rd decimal.

One measure of $\frac{3}{x}$ added to 9 of spirit ,, $\frac{4}{x}$, 4th decimal, or 2nd centesimal.

One measure of $\frac{4}{x}$ added to 9 of spirit ,, $\frac{5}{x}$, 5th decimal.

One measure of $\frac{5}{x}$ added to 9 of spirit ,, $\frac{6}{x}$, 6th decimal, or 3rd centesimal.

After which the attenuations are usually made on the centesimal scale.

FROM THE MOTHER (φ) TINCTURE, ON THE CENTESIMAL SCALE.

One measure of φ added to 99 of spirit forms 1 cent., or 2 × .
One measure of 1 added to 99 of spirit " 2 cent., or 4 × .
One measure of 2 added to 99 of spirit " 3 cent., or 6 × .
One measure of 3 added to 99 of spirit " 4 cent., or 8 × .
One measure of 4 added to 99 of spirit " 5 cent., or 10 × .
and so on, as high as required.

FROM THE NO. 3 TRITURATION.

One grain of No. 3, dissolved in 50 minims of water and 50 minims of spirit added, forms No. 4 cent.

One measure of No. 4 added to 99 of rectified spirit forms 5 cent.

One measure of No. 5 added to 99 of rectified spirit forms 6 cent. and so on.

N.B.—1 ×, 3 ×, and 5 × are sometimes called A, B & C.

Aurum Arseniosum. (Ad.) Arseniate of Gold. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Aurum Metallicum. (Pure Gold, Gold Leaf, AU.) *Syn.* Aurum foliatum. The purest gold leaf, freed from all alloy, should be employed. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Aurum Muriaticum. (Auric Chloride, or Trichloride of Gold, $AuCl_3$.) *Formula.*—Take of fine gold in thin lamina, 60 grains; nitric acid, 1½ fluid ounce; hydrochloric acid, 7 fluid ounces; distilled water, a sufficiency. Place the gold in a flask with the nitric acid and 6 fluid ounces of the hydrochloric acid, first mixed with 4 fluid ounces of water, and digest until dissolved; then add the remaining ounce of hydrochloric acid, and evaporate at a heat not exceeding 212° F., until acid vapours cease to be given off; set aside for crystals to form. Dissolve the product thus obtained in 2 fluid ounces and 40 minims (1000 minims) of distilled water. This forms the 1 × solution, which should be kept in yellow, actinic, stoppered bottles. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1, then using dilute alcohol up to 2, and rectified spirit beyond 2. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 2, solution only; 5 ×, and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Auri et Natri Chloridum. (Ap.) (Auri-sodic Chloride, $NaClAuCl_3 2H_2O$). *Syn.* Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum. Can be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × and 1; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules.

Badiaga. (Ap.) An organic substance found under fresh water in Russia, stated by some to be a *siliceous sponge*, by others to be a *Conferva*. *Preparation.*—Trituration of the dried substance; φ tincture.

Balsamum Peruvianum. (Ap.) (Myroxylon Pereiræ.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* Myrospermum Peruiferum. Balsam of Peru, from Salvador, in Central America. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards; pilules and globules; tincture trituration. Soluble in equal parts of rectified spirit.

Baptisia. (Baptisia tinctoria.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* Sophora tinctoria, Podalyria tinctoria. Wild Indigo. Habitat, Canada, Florida and west to Mississippi. Part employed, the bark of the fresh root. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. This tincture should be imported from North America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture from the imported dry root, using proof spirit; φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Barii Iodidum. (Ap.) Baric Iodide. BaI_2. May be obtained pure from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Barosma Crenulata. (Ad.) (Buchu.) N.O. Diosmeæ. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture with dilute alcohol (Hale). Proof spirit would be better, we think.

Baryta Acetica. (Baric Acetate, $Ba2C_2H_3O_2 3H_2O$.) Acetate of Barium. Prepared by dissolving carbonate of barium in dilute acetic acid, and crystallizing the salt. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1; distilled water to which has been added 5 per cent. of rectified spirit up to 2; dilute alcohol may be used for 5 ×, and after that, rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 5 ×, solution as above; 3 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Baryta Carbonica. (Baric Carbonate, $BaCO_3$.) Carbonate of Barium. Prepared by precipitating a solution of pure chloride of barium with carbonate of ammonia, collecting the precipitate on a filter, washing and carefully drying. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Baryta Iod. (Ad.) (Baric Iodide. Iodide of Barium.) A glandular remedy, influencing the absorbents. *Preparation.*—Trituration and solution in distilled water.

Baryta Muriatica. (Baric Chloride, $BaCl_2 2H_2O$.) Chloride of Barium. Prepared by re-crystallizing the commercial salt. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use dilute alcohol up to 2; after that, rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 2, solution as above; 5 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Belladonna. (Atropa Belladonna.) N.O. Atropaceæ. *Syn.* Solanum maniacum. Deadly Nightshade, Common Dwale. Habitat, Southern Europe, and West Central Asia and South of England. Flowering time, summer. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. Time for collecting, when in full flower. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with dilute spirit. *Proper forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 88 per cent. In making the 1 × attenuation it will therefore be necessary to use about one and a half measures of the mother tincture to eight and a half measures of dilute alcohol. *Not official.*—ϕ, 1 ×, and 1 pilules; tincture trituration. *Antidotes.*—An emetic of 10 grains of sulphate of copper; afterwards opium should be administered, in the proportion required to counteract the effects of the belladonna.

Bellis Perennis. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. The Common Daisy. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. ϕ, 1 × tincture, pilules, &c.; tincture trituration. Used externally for bruises instead of arnica.

Benzinum Nitricum. (Ap.) (Nitro-benzol, $C_6H_5(NO_2)$.) Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds, Nitro-benzine. May be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards; pilules and globules.

Berberis Aquifolium. (Ad.) N.O. Berberidaceæ. Habitat, coast range mountains of the United States. Used as a tonic for syphilis, scrofula, &c. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—Fluid extract, tincture.

Berberis. (Berberis Vulgaris.) N.O. Berberidaceæ. *Syn.* Berberis dumetorum, Spina acida. Common Barberry, Pipperidge bush. Habitat, Europe and temperate Asia. Flowering time, spring or early summer. Parts employed, small branches of the root, or the bark of the larger roots. Time for collecting, spring, before flowering, or autumn, when the leaves are falling. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing,* ϕ. 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules, tincture trituration.

Bismuthi Oxidum. (Ap.) (Bismuth Oxide, Bi_2O_3.) Sesquioxide of Bismuth. *Preparation.*—Trituration to 3, &c.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (Bismuth Subnitrate, $Bi_2O_32HNO_3$.) *Syn.* Bismuthum Magisterium. Made as directed in the P.B. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Borax. (Sodic Biborate, Acid Borate of Sodium, $Na_2O2B_2O_3$ $10H_2O$.) Made by purifying the native salt *Tincal* by repeated crystallization. *Preparation.*—Trituration for 1 ×, solution in distilled water for 1 and 3 ×, dilute alcohol for 2, rectified spirit for 3 and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, trituration only; 1 to 3, trituration; 1 to 5 ×, solution as above; 3 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. It is soluble 1 in 22 of water, 1 in 2 boiling water, 1 in 1 glycerine; insoluble in rectified spirit; 1 of borax and 1 of glycerine will dissolve in 12 of water.

Bovista. (Lycoperdon bovista.) N.O. Fungi. *Syn.* Lycoperdon globosum, Bovista nigrescens, Fungus ovatus. Puff Ball, Molly Puff. Habitat, most parts of Europe. Part employed, the ripe powder. Time for collecting, August and September. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Brachyglottis Repens. (Ad.) Puke-Puke. New Zealand Produces symptoms of albuminuria and disturbances of urinary organs; used in Bright's disease with great success. Part employed, the leaves? *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Branca Ursina. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Heracleum sphondylium. Cow-parsnip, Hogweed, Bear's breech. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, pilules and globules; tincture trituration.

Bromium. (Bromine, Br.) Seldom prepared on a small scale, but is obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—The lower attenuations should always be made fresh, as required. The 1 solution is made by dissolving 1 minim of bromine (equal to three grains by weight) in 99 minims of distilled water; 3 × with dilute alcohol, and all above, with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 and 3 ×, solution as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Pure bromine should be kept under water, in a well-stoppered bottle.

Brucea Antidysenterica. N.O. Loganiaceæ. *Syn.* Angusturia Spuria. Generally acknowledged to be the bark of *Strychnos Nux Vomica.* *Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards tincture, pilules, or globules *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules. Tincture trituration.

Bryonia. (Bryonia alba and dioica.) N.O. Cucurbitaceæ. *Syn.* Vitis alba, Bryonia vera. White Bryony, Wild Hops. Habitat: B. alba, common in Germany and France: B. dioica, common in England. Flowering time, June and July. Part employed, the fresh root. Time for collecting, before the plant flowers, and in October. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 81 per cent. in June; 71 per cent. in October. N.B.—After much consideration the two species of Bryonia are recorded as official, since, while it is no doubt true that Hahnemann used Bryonia alba, yet a larger quantity of B. dioica has been preferred and used in this country; and the action is so similar to the alba that few, if any, practitioners can detect the difference. B. alba, B. dioica, B. Americana, and B. Africana have similar properties. *Not official.*—A strong tincture, made as follows, is excellent for external use, with liniment:—Bryonia root (dry)

4ozs; proof spirit, 20; prepare by percolation. φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; trituration from the dried and powdered root.

Bryonia Liniment. (Ad.) Simple liniment, 7; strong tincture of bryonia, 1. Mix.

Bryonia Aquatica. *See* SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA.

Bufo. *See* RANA BUFO.

Cactus Grandiflorus. N.O. Cactaceæ. *Syn.* Cereus grandiflorus. Night-blooming Cereus. Habitat, Mexico and West India Islands. Flowering time, summer. Parts employed, the youngest and tenderest stems, with the flowers. Time for collecting, when flowering. *Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, pilules or globules. N.B.—Dr. Rubini, of Naples, collected it in the month of July, at which time it blooms in Naples, and thrives well there in the open air. If possible, the tincture should be prepared in its native country and imported. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules. Tincture trituration.

Cadmii Iodidum. (Ad.) (Iodide of Cadmium. Cadmic Iodide, CdI.) Useful in nodes and inflammation of the joints. *Preparation.*—Unguentum, 1 of cad. iodid. to 10 of vaseline.

Cadmii Sulphas. (Ap.) (Cadmic Sulphate, $CdSO_4H_2O$.) *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × and 1, dilute alcohol for 3 ×, and rectified spirit for 2 and upwards. Pilules and globules.

Caffein. (Ad.) ($C_{16}H_{10}N_4O_4$?) Caffein. An alkaloïd contained in the coffee bean. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Caffein Bromohydrate. (Ad.) (Bromohydrate of Caffein.) *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Caffein Citrate. (Ad.) (Citrate of Caffein.) *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Cainca. (Ap.) N.O. Cinchonaceæ. An undetermined species of Chiococca, brought originally from Brazil. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, pilules and globules; tincture trituration.

Cajuputum. (Ap.) N.O. Myrtaceæ. Oleum Cajuputi. Oil of Cajuput. The volatile oil distilled from the leaves of Melaleuca minor. Imported from Batavia and Singapore. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards. Pilules and globules.

Caladium. (Caladium seguinum.) N.O. Araceæ. *Syn.* Arum seguinum. Poisonous American Arum. Habitat, South America. Parts employed, the fresh herb or the fresh root. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. Imported from America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Calcarea Acetica. (Calcic Acetate, $Ca2C_2H_3O_2$). Impure Acetate of Lime. Made by saturating dilute acetic acid (P.B.) with oyster shells (previously boiled in water for an hour, cleaned, dried, and crushed), heating up to the boiling point, and continuing the process until the acid is quite saturated; then filter and reduce to one-fifth by evaporation; allow to stand for a time, to throw down its brownish mucilaginous deposit, when clear mix with equal bulk of proof spirit and again filter. *Preparation.*—The above contains about 10 per cent. of acetate of lime, hence may be considered 1 ×. Proof spirit should be used for the 1 attenuation, 20 O.P. spirit for 3 ×, and rectified spirit for 2 and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and 1, solution as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—1 pilules.

Calcarea Carbonica. (Calcic Carbonate, $CaCO_3$.) Impure Carbonate of Lime. Made by selecting a tolerably thick well-cleaned oyster shell, and taking from it the snow-white portion which exists between the inner and outer surface, pulverize, place on a calico filter, wash with distilled water, and dry on a water bath. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Calcarea Caustica. (Calcic Hydrate CaH_2O_2.) Slaked Lime. Prepared by burning Carrara marble in a covered crucible until the slaked product no longer effervesces on the addition of hydrochloric acid. When cold, it is placed in a porcelain capsule, and slaked by the addition of half its weight of distilled water. The 1 attenuation should be immediately prepared from it as follows:—Triturate 1 ounce of the slaked lime with 2 ounces of refined sugar, place in a bottle, and add 1 pint of distilled water; cork, and set aside for a few hours, shaking frequently. When subsided, syphon off the clear liquor, then add distilled water to increase its bulk by one half; preserve in a well-stoppered and capped bottle. Distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, is used for 3 ×, dilute alcohol for 2, and rectified spirit for 5 × and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 to 2, solution as above; 5 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—No. 2 pilules.

Calcarea Phosphorica. (Calcic Phosphate, $Ca_3P_2O_8$.) Insoluble in water. Prepared as follows:—Take of chloride of calcium three ounces; phosphate of soda, two and a half ounces; stronger solution of ammonia, six fluid drachms; distilled water, a sufficiency. Dissolve the chloride of calcium in ten fluid ounces of distilled water, filter, and to this add the ammonia and the phosphate of soda, previously dissolved in one and a half pints of distilled water and filtered. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash with hot distilled water until the filtrate gives no precipitate with oxalate of ammonia; finally, dry on a water bath. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Calcii Arsenias. (Ap.) (Tricalcic Diarseniate, Ca_32AsO_4.) *Syn.* Calcarea Arsenica. A light, white, amorphous powder, insoluble in water, and may be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Calcii Bromidum. (Ap.) (Calcic Bromide, $CaBr_2$.) Solution in distilled water.

Calcii Chloridum. (Ap.) (Calcic Chloride, $CaCl_2$.) *Syn.* Calcarea Muriatica. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, then use dilute alcohol for 1, and after that rectified spirit, 3 × and upwards, pilules and globules. Used in scrofula and skin diseases.

Calcii Fluoridum. (Ap.) (Calcic Fluoride, Ca,F_2.) *Syn.* Calcarea Fluorica. Fluor Spar. *Preparation.*—Trituration. Recommended in scrofulous ulcers.

Calcii Hypophosphis. (Ap.) (Calcic Hypophosphite, $Ca2PH_2O_2$.) Hypophosphite of Lime. Can be obtained of the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × &c., and trituration.

Calcii Iodidum. (Ap.) (Calcic Iodide, CaI_2.) *Syn.* Calcarea Hydriodica. Obtained from the operative chemists in dirty white crystalline masses. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water 1 × and 1, then rectified spirit. Recommended by Dr. Meyhoffer in fistulous ulcers and sinuses.

Calendula. (Calendula Officinalis.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Caltha officinalis, Solseginum aureum, Verrucaria. Marigold. Habitat, France, and cultivated over the greater part of Europe. Flowering time, all the summer. Parts employed, the leaves and flowers. Time for collecting, summer. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with dilute spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture 86 per cent. N.B.—Used chiefly as an external remedy for cuts and wounds. *Not official.*—Tincture from the dried petals, using proof spirit; pilules, ϕ, 1 × and 1; tincture trituration. Glycerole of calendula:—tincture calendula, 1 part; glycerine, 7 parts.

Calendula Cerate. Calendula cerate is usually made by adding to the simple cerate of the B.H.P., while warm, tincture of calendula in the proportion of one drachm to each ounce, and stir until cold. A better and more efficacious kind can be prepared as follows:—Take of the dried petals, 1 lb., and sprinkle well with cold water; let them remain in a heap for two hours, until they get thoroughly damp; melt 4 lbs. of purified lard in a water bath, and add the damp calendula, allowing the whole to simmer for four hours, and strain. Excellent for wounds, broken chilblains, &c.

Calendula Jelly, or Calendula and Glycerine Jelly. Gelatine, 1 oz.; glycerine, 8; tincture of calendula, 4 ozs.; water, a sufficiency. Dissolve the gelatine in 10 ozs. of the water, with a gentle heat, add the glycerine and calendula, and make the whole up to 30 ozs., and pour into bottles when warm. A good preparation for chapped hands.

Calendula Liniment. Tinct. calendula, 1; soap liniment (B.H.P.), 7. Mix.

Calotropis Gigantea. (Ad.) N.O. Asclepediaceæ. *Syn.* Asclepias gigantea. Native of Hindostan, and introduced into the West Indies, where it is now naturalized. Part employed, the bark. *Preparations.*—Tincture. Increases the action of the skin.

Calx Chlorata. (Ap.) Chlorinated Lime, Bleaching Powder. Is strongly recommended by Dr. Neidhardt in diphtheria. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Camphor. (Camphora Officinarum.) N.O. Lauraceæ. *Syn.* Laurus Camphora. Part employed, the concrete volatile oil obtained from the wood, imported in a crude state from China and Japan, and purified by sublimation. N.B.—The strength of solutions used in cholera are as follows:—Hahnemann suggested 1 in 12 of rectified spirit; Dr. Quinn used 1 in 6; Dr. Rubini, a saturated solution containing nearly 50 per cent. Therefore, in ordering camphor ϕ, it will be necessary to specify the strength required, as the chemist usually gives 1 in 6 for ϕ. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Camphor Pilules. Usually pilules about the size of a pea, well saturated with the spirits of camphor.

Camphora Monobromata. (Ap.) (Monobrominated Camphor, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit.

Cancer Astacus. (Ap.) *Syn.* Astacus Fluviatilis. Common Crayfish. Part employed, the live crustacean, bruised to a pulp. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of rectified spirit, 1 to 10.

Cannabis. (Cannabis Sativa.) N.O. Cannabinaceæ. Hemp. Habitat, India and Persia. Cultivated in Russia, France and Italy. Flowering time, early autumn. Part employed, the male and female flowering tops of the cultivated plant. Time for collecting, when in flower. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 63 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules; tincture trituration.

Cannabis Indica. N.O. Cannabinaceæ. Indian Hemp, Gunjah, Hachshish.. Obtained in the form of Ext. Cannab. Ind.—P.B. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit, 1 in 10. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration N.B.—The resinous exudation removed from the leaves, slender stems, and flowers, is called *churrus.* It is collected in India, Herat, and Persia, and is employed for its intoxicating effects in the East. This would make an excellent tincture, if procurable. The imported Gunjah (dried hemp plant) yields to alcohol about 20 per cent. of resinous extract, composed of churrus and chlorophyll. Its active ingredient is cannabin.

Cantharis. (Cantharis vesicatoria.) Class, Insecta; order, Coleoptera; sec. Heteromera; fam. Cantharidæ. Spanish Fly. Part employed, the entire beetle, dried, as imported chiefly from Hungary (free from mites). *Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules; tincture triturations; trituration from the dried beetle.

Capsicum. (Capsicum annuum.) N.O. Solanaceæ. *Syn.* Piper indicum vulgatissimum, C. Fastigiatum. Parts employed, the dried capsules and seeds as imported from Zanzibar. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Care must be taken to avoid confusion of the above with the smaller pods, sold under the same, and as chillies—a name applied to two or three species.

Carbo Animalis. (Animal Charcoal.) Hahnemann used that which is obtained by placing a piece of ox-hide leather on red hot coals, and when it ceases to burn with a flame, the red hot mass is lifted off and extinguished by pressing between two flat stones. Seeing that one ox-hide is not likely to differ materially from another this mode ensures a uniform preparation, although not pure carbon. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Carbo Vegetabilis (Vegetable Charcoal.) Select a piece of charcoal, brittle, of a fine black colour, and retaining the form of the wood from which it has been prepared, and which on being ignited does not emit smoke or unpleasant smell. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—

1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Carbon. (Ap.) (Lampblack.) Obtained from burning petroleum oil in a lamp. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Carduus Benedictus. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Centaurea Benedicta, Cnicus Benedictus. The Blessed Thistle. Habitat, Southern Europe. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Carduus Mariæ. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Carduus Marianus. Milk Thistle, St. Mary's Thistle. Habitat, Southern Europe; rare, and probably only introduced into Britain. Parts employed, equal parts of the root and seed, with the hull on. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Cascarilla. (Ap.) (Croton Eluteria.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Habitat, the Bahama Islands. Part employed, the bark as imported. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit; φ and upwards, tincture, pilules, &c.; tincture trituration.

Castanea Vesca. (Ad.) N.O. Corylaceæ. Common edible Chestnut. Recommended for whooping cough. Part employed, the nut. *Preparations.*—Tincture and fluid extract.

Castoreum. (Castor Fiber.) Class, Mammalia; order, Rodentia; family, Muridæ; sub-fam. Castorina. Part employed, the dried preputial follicles and their secretions of the beaver. *Castor Fiber* and the oil sacs rejected. Imported from Hudson's Bay Territory. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Caulophyllum. (Caulophyllum thalictroides.) N.O. Berberidaceæ. *Syn.* Leontice thalictroides. Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root. Habitat, Canada, North Carolina and Kentucky. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit, and imported from North America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules, tincture triturations, φ tincture from the imported dry root.

Causticum. This is a preparation peculiar to homœopathy, and hence must be prepared exactly according to Hahnemann's directions, which are as follows:—"Take a piece of recently burnt lime, weighing about two pounds; immerse it for a minute in a vessel full of distilled water, and then lay it in a dry cup, where it soon becomes pulverized, giving out much heat and a peculiar odour called the vapour of lime. Of this fine powder you take 2 ounces, and place in the mortar (which had been previously warmed), and then mix with a solution of 2 ounces of the bisulphate of potash in 2 ounces of boiling hot water (the potash before being dissolved having been exposed to a red heat, melted, cooled again, and then pulverized). This thickish preparation is inserted into a retort, to the open end of which the receiver (which ought to be dipped in water to half its height) is hermetically fastened. The liquid is distilled over by gradually approaching a coal fire to the retort, and until the preparation is perfectly dry. The liquid in the receiver is about one ounce and a half, as clear as water, and containing the causticum in a concentrated form, which smells like the lye obtained from potash, and has an astringent and burning taste on the back part of the tongue. Its freezing point is below that of water; it promotes the putrefaction of animal substances which are placed in it. With the salts of baryta it gives no trace of sulphuric acid, nor any trace of lime-earth with the oxalate of ammonium." In order to preserve this solution, it is necessary to add 5 per cent. of rectified spirit. It will be observed that Hahnemann says nothing about the presence or absence of potash; he merely says that neither sulphuric acid nor lime are to be found in it when properly prepared. In the twenty-fourth volume of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* there is a paper by Dr. Black, wherein he states that all the specimens he had analyzed were found to contain potash, and in fact he believes that it is a very weak solution of caustic potash; and he proposes that this should be substituted for causticum in future. It might be well worth while to prove caustic potash, and ascertain whether its effects corresponded with those of causticum; and if found to do so, the one could be substituted for the other; but until such proving shall have been made, it is much safer to adhere to Hahnemann's preparation, especially when prescribing the high dilutions. *Preparations.*—Attenuations should be made with rectified spirit. What is called mother tincture, however, in this case is of unknown strength. *Official forms.*—ϕ tincture only; 1 x and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ceanothus Virginiana. (Ad.) N.O. Rhamnaceæ. *Syn.* C. Americanus. New Jersey Tea. Habitat, the United States. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Cedron. (Simaba Cedron.) N.O. Simarubaceæ. Habitat, New Granada and Central America. Part employed, the seed, which possesses an inodorous, intensely bitter principle, and yields its virtues to water and alcohol. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. *Not official.*—Trituration from the powdered seed.

Cera Alba. White wax of the B.P. Yellow wax bleached by exposure to moisture, air and light.

Cerasus Virginiana. (Ad.) N.O. Rosaceæ. In Hale's "New Remedies" we find this described as the same as *Prunus Virginiana*, a *red*, wild cherry, indigenous to the United States, known as a "choke-cherry," or "choke-berry." This is correct according to Linnæus. In the U.S. Ph. Prunus Virginiana, or wild, black cherry, is described as Cerasus serotina of De Candolle. The part employed is the inner bark. *Preparations.*—Infusion in cold water and tincture, using dilute alcohol. The choke cherry, or red, wild cherry, should be used.

Cerii Oxalas. (Ad.) $C\ddot{e}C_2O_43H_2O$. A white, insoluble powder. Used to stop sickness. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Cetaceum. Spermaceti of the B.P.

Chamomilla. (Matricaria chamomilla.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Chamæmelum vulgare, Chamomilla nostras, Leucanthemum. Wild Chamomile, Bitter Chamomile, Corn Feverfew. Habitat, most parts of Europe. Flowering time, May to August. Parts employed, the whole plant when in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Chelidonium (Chelidonium Majus). N.O. Papaveraceæ. *Syn.* Papaver corniculatum luteum. Common Celandine. Habitat, Europe, America, and parts of Asia. Flowering time, spring. Part employed, the entire fresh plant at the beginning of flowering. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with dilute spirit. A trituration of the dried plant is suggested.

Official forms for dispensing.—φ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent. *Not official.*—φ, 1 ×, and 1 pilules; tincture trituration; trituration of the dried plant.

Chelone Glabra. (Ap.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. Balmony, Snakehead, Turtle-head. Habitat, wet places; common in North America. Flowers July to September. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Chenopodii Glauci Aphis. (Ap.) The plant louse from Chenopodium glaucum. N.O. Chenopodiaceæ. Oak-leaved Goose-foot. Part employed, the live aphis. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit.

Chimaphila Umbellata. (Ap.) N.O. Ericaceæ. *Syn.* Pyrola umbellata. Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa. This small plant is found in all parts of the United States. Parts employed, the root and leaves. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

China. (Cinchona officinalis.) N.O. Cinchonaceæ. *Syn.* Cinchona calisaya, Cinchona flava. Peruvian Bark. Habitat, South America. Part employed, the dried bark. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered bark.

Chionanthus Virginica. (Ad.) N.O. Oleaceæ. Old Man's Beard, Fringe Tree. This is a singular-looking shrub, growing from Pennsylvania to Georgia, on river banks and sandy places. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—Tincture, rectified spirit.

Chloral Hydras. (Ap.) (Chloral Hydrate, $C_2HCl_3OH_2O$.) Made as directed in the B.P., and can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, for 1 × and 1, then rectified spirit.

Cicuta. (Cicuta Virosa.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Cicuta aquatica, Sium majus angustifolium. Poisonous Cowbane, Long-leaved Water Hemlock. Habitat, Northern and Central Europe, Russian Asia, and North America; very local in Britain. Flowers in summer. Part employed, the fresh root, collected at the beginning of flowering time. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Cimex Lectularius. (Ap.) Common Bed-Bug. Part employed, the entire insect. *Preparation.*—Trituration, No. 1 to 3, &c.

Cina (Artemisia Contra.) N. O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Artemisia santonica, Semen contra. Worm-seed, Tartarian Southernwood. Part employed, the unexpanded flower-heads, as imported. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit and trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules; 1 × to 3, trituration.

Cinchoniæ Sulphas. (Cinchonia Sulphate, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2 H_2SO_4,2H_2O$).) Best obtained from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Cinnabar. *Vide* Mercurius.

Cinnamomum. (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.) N.O. Lauraceæ. *Syn.* Laurus cinnamomum. Cinnamon. Part employed, the inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks, as imported from Ceylon. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Trituration.

Cistus Canadensis. N. O. Cistaceæ. *Syn.* Helianthemum Canadense, H. corymbosum, H. rosmarifolium, Lechea major. Rock Rose, Frostwort. Habitat, Canada and Florida. Part employed, the entire plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Citrus Chinensis. (Ap.) N.O. Aurantiaceæ. *Syn.* C. vulgaris Chinensis, Citrus bigaradia. Bitter Orange. Part employed, the essential oil obtained from the outer part of the rind of the ripe fruit. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

Clematis. (Clematis erecta.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Flammula jovis. Upright Virgin's Bower. Habitat, South of France, Spain, Switzerland, &c. Flowering time, July and

August. Parts employed, leaves and stems. Time for collecting, when beginning to flower. *Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding with proof spirit; φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Cobaltum. (Ap.) (Cobalt.) The pure metal, obtained in a spongy form by reducing the Chloride by Hydrogen. Can be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Coccionella Septempunctata. (Ap.) Common Lady-bird. Part employed, the whole insect, crushed when alive. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, with proof spirit 1 in 10.

Cocculus. (Anamirta Cocculus.) N.O. Menispermaceæ. *Syn.* Cocculus indicus, Menispermum cocculus. Cocculus indicus. Part employed, the berries, imported from Malabar and Indian Archipelago. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Coccus Cacti. Class, Insecta; order, Hemiptera; section, Monomera; family, Coccidæ. Cochineal. Habitat, Mexico and Teneriffe. Part employed, the entire female insect, dried, as imported. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, 1 in 20, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 ×, pilules; tincture trituration; trituration from the insect.

Codeia. (Ap.) (Codeia, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3HO$.) An alkaloid obtained from opium. Soluble in water, ether, and alcohol. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards.

Coffea. (Coffea Arabica.) N.O. Cinchonaceæ. *Syn.* Jasminum arabicum. Coffee. Part employed, the seed, using the best Mocha coffee, unroasted. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Colchicum (Colchicum Autumnale). N. O. Melanthaceæ. *Syn.* Colchicum anglicum, C. commune. Meadow Saffron, Tuber Root, Naked Lady, Upstart. Habitat, greater part of Europe, some parts of England and Ireland. Part employed, the fresh corm or bulb. Time for collecting, in the spring, when the leaves are withered, and about the end of June. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture, trituration; trituration from the dried corm; ϕ tincture from the seeds, using proof spirit. Both the corm and seeds contain Colchicia. The tincture from the seeds is reputed by some to be more active.

Collinsonia. (Collinsonia Canadensis.) N.O. Labiatæ. *Syn.* Collinsonia scrotina, Collinsonia decussata. Stone Root. Common Horse Weed, Rock Weed, Horse Balm. Habitat, North America. Flowering time, July to September. Part employed, the root, collected in early spring or late autumn. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit, and trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture; 1 × to 3, trituration; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; tincture of the dried root, using proof spirit.

Colocynth. (Citrullus Colocynthis.) N.O. Cucurbitaceæ. *Syn.* Cucumis colocynthis, Colocynthis vulgaris, Colocynth. Bitter Cucumber, or Bitter Apple. Part employed, the fruit (Pepo) as imported, deprived of the rind and seeds. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Comocladia Dentata. (Ap.) N.O. Anacardiaceæ. Guao. Habitat, South America. Parts employed, the leaves and bark. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Condurangu. (Ap.) (Condor Plant.) This is a climbing plant or shrub, found in Ecuador, the botanical position of which is at present undecided. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, trituration.

Conicine. (Ap.) (Conia, $C_8H_{15}N$.) *Syn.* Coniine, Conylia, Cicutine. An alkaloid obtained from the pericarps of the full-grown, but still green, fruit of the Conium maculatum. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 × and upwards.

Conium. (Conium Maculatum.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Cicuta vulgaris, Conium major, Coriandrum cicuta. Common or Spotted Hemlock, Kex, Herb Bennet. Habitat, widely spread over Europe. Flowering time, summer. Part employed, the entire fresh herb, when both flower and fruit are present. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*ϕ* and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 79 per cent. *Not official.*—*ϕ* and 1 ×, pilules; tincture trituration; *ϕ* tincture of the fruit (Tinctura Conii Fructus), with proof spirit. All parts of the plant contain conia.

Copaiba. (Copaifera multijuga.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* C. officinalis. Balsam of Copaiva. Part employed, the oleoresin, obtained chiefly from the valley of the Amazon. *Preparation*—Solution in absolute alcohol for 1 ×; 1 and upwards, rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Corallium Rubrum. Class, Zoophyta; order, Actinoida; sub-order, Alcyonaria; family, Gorgoniadæ; species, Gorgonia preciosa. *Syn.* Iris nobilis. Red Coral. Part employed, the small-branched externally striated pieces, often covered with a white calcareous substance; these are washed with distilled water. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Coriaria Ruscifolia. (Ap.) N.O. Coriariaceæ. Tutee, Tupa Kihi—a New Zealand poison. Part employed, the seeds. *Preparation.*—*ϕ* tincture.

Cornus Circinata. (Ad.) N.O. Cornaceæ. Cornus of North America, or Green Osier, Round-leaved Dogwood. Habitat, copses in rich soil of North America. Flowering time, June. Part employed, the fresh bark. *Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

Corydalis Formosa. (Ad.) N.O. Fumariaceæ. Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea. Habitat, westward and southward of New York, to North Carolina; growing in rich soil on hills and mountains, and flowering very early in the spring. Part employed, the fresh and dried root. *Preparations.*—Tincture and trituration.

Cosmoline. (Ap.) A pure dense, neutral concentrated oleaginous body, obtained from crude petroleum. *Preparations.*—Trituration and cerate.

Cotyledon Umbilicus. (Ap.) Crassulaceæ. Wall Pennywort, Navelwort. Part employed, the fresh leaves. *Preparation.*—*φ* tincture (dilute alcohol). Average loss of moisture, 93 per cent.

Crocus. (Crocus sativus.) N.O. Iridaceæ. *Syn.* Crocus verus, Crocus autumnalis. Common Saffron Crocus. Habitat. Asia Minor. Part employed, the dry stigmata, as imported from Spain, France and Italy. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*φ* and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Crotalus. Class, Reptilia; section, Squamata; order, Ophidia; sub-order, Viperinæ; family, Crotalidæ; genus, Crotalus; species, Horridus, Durissus. Rattlesnake. Habitat, America. Part employed, Venom, the active principle of which is Crotaline. *Collection for use.*—The venom is procured by pressing the gland, whilst the serpent is either pinioned in a frame or narcotized by chloroform; and as the venom drops from the fang, receiving it in a small graduated phial, and immediately preserving it in pure glycerine—1 part venom and 9 of glycerine. This is called *φ*, as the strongest officinal preparation. Glycerine being the best menstruum, alcohol throws out its active principle, and in trituration it does not keep. *Preparation.*—For the 1 × attenuation we use pure glycerine; 1 to 5 centesimal, a mixture of 1 part glycerine and 3 parts proof spirit; and for the sixth and upwards, spirit 20 O.P. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 6, solution only, as above; 6 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Croton Chloral Hydrate. (Ad.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water. Said by Dr. J. W. Legg to be useful in the principal affections of the fifth nerve.

Croton. (Croton Tiglium.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Croton Tree. Part employed, the seeds as imported. *Preparation.*—*φ* tincture, 1 in 20, using absolute alcohol. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*φ* and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Cubeba Officinalis. (Ap.) N.O. Piperaceæ. Cubebs. Part employed, the dried, unripe fruit imported from Java. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit; trituration.

Cuprum Aceticum. (Cupric Acetate, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2,H_2O$.) Acetate of Copper. Obtained by dissolving verdigris in dilute pure acetic acid, evaporating gently, and allowing to crystallize. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water. The strongest solution should be 1 in 20, and then two drops will represent 1 drop of 1 ×. The 1 attenuation is made with distilled water, to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added; 3 ×, with dilute alcohol; 2, with 20 O.P. spirit; 5 × and upwards, with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—3 × and under, solution only, as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Triturations of this do not keep.

Cuprum Arseniosum. (Hydric-cupric Arsenite, $CuHAsO_3$.) Arsenite of Copper. This is the well-known Scheele's green, and may be obtained by mixing solutions of arsenite of potash and sulphate of copper, collecting the green precipitate, washing carefully, and drying. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Cupri Carbonas. (Ap.) (Hydrated-dibasic Cupric Carbonate, $CuO,2H_2OCuCO_3$.) *Syn.* C. Carbonicum. Can be obtained pure of the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Cuprum Metallicum. (Copper, Cu.) The chemically pure copper is beaten out into thin foil in the form of sheeting (Copper ribbon). *Preparation.*—Trituration with coarse sugar of milk, as directed for the preparation of first decimal triturations. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Cuprum Sulphuricum. (Cupric Sulphate, $CuSO_4,5H_2O$.) Sulphate of Copper, Blue Vitriol. May be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×; distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 1; dilute alcohol for 3 ×; 20 O.P. spirit for 2, and rectified spirit for 5 × and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3 ×, solution as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Solubility, 1 in 3 of water. *Not official.*—3 × pilules.

Cyclamen. (Cyclamen Europæum.) N.O. Primulaceæ. *Syn.* C. vernum, C. neapolitanum. Sowbread. Habitat, Southern Europe and Western Asia. Cultivated, and almost naturalized, in some parts of South and East England. Flowering time, autumn. Part employed, the fresh tuber, collected before or after flowering. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Cypripedium Pubescens. (Ad.) N.O. Orchidaceæ. Large Yellow Lady's Slipper. Habitat, bogs and low woods of North America, and southward, in the Alleghanies. Flowering time, May and June. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—Infusion, 1 dr. to 4 oz.; tincture, proof spirit; tincture of the whole plant when in bloom.

Cytisus Laburnum. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Laburnum. Habitat, Europe and America. Part employed, the seeds. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using dilute alcohol.

Daphne. (Daphne Indica.) N.O. Thymeleaceæ. *Syn.* D. odora, D. Lagetto. Sweet-scented Spurge-Laurel. Habitat, West Indies and China. Part employed, the bark of the branches. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Decocta. (Decoctions.) Not generally recognized, but are occasionally ordered. Prepare the drug as directed for Infusions, put it into a porcelain dish, then pour 10 fluid ounces of distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material over it; place the dish over a water-bath, raise it to 200° F., and keep it at that temperature for half an hour, when the fluid may be decanted and filtered. If attenuations of decoctions are required, they must be made as soon as the preparations are ready, pure distilled water being used for the first decimal and centesimal attenuations, dilute alcohol for the third decimal, and rectified spirit for the second centesimal and upwards.—B.H.P.

Digitaline. (Ad.) The alkaloid obtained from digitalis. *Solubility.*—Slightly in water, 1 in 12 of cold alcohol, 1 in 6 of boiling alcohol; soluble in chloroform, insoluble in ether. *Preparation.*—Trituration, tincture.

Digitalis. (Digitalis purpurea.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. *Syn.* Digitalis speciosa. Purple Foxglove. Habitat, Western and Central Europe and Great Britain. Flowers in spring and summer. Part employed, the leaves of two-year-old plants, collected when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with dilute spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1 ×, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 84 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Dilutions. *See* ATTENUATIONS.

Dioscorea Villosa. N.O. Dioscoreaceæ. *Syn.* D. paniculata, D. quinata. Hairy Yam. Habitat, America, from New England to Wisconsin, and in Southern States. Flowering time, June. Part employed, the root collected before flowering time, or when the stem dies down in autumn. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit, trituration of Dioscóridin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules, tincture trituration, ϕ tincture from the dry imported root.

Dolichos Pruriens. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* Mucuna pruriens. Cowhage, or Cow-itch. Habitat, West Indies and America. Parts employed, the setæ which cover the pods. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. When making this tincture care should be taken not to allow any to get on the skin, or the result will be very unpleasant. If by accident any should do so, apply olive oil to the part affected.

Doryphora Decimlineata. (Ap.) The Colorado Beetle, or Potato Bug. Part employed, the entire insect. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using dilute alcohol; trituration.

Drosera. (Drosera rotundifolia.) N.O. Droseraceæ. *Syn.* Rorella rotundifolia, Ros solis, Drosera capillaris. Round-leaved Sundew, Red-rot, Moor-grass. Habitat, Central and Northern Europe and Great Britain. Flowering time, summer and early autumn. Part employed, the entire fresh plant, collected at commencement of flowering. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Dulcamara. (Solanum dulcamara.) N.O. Solanaceæ. *Syn.* Dulcamara flexuosa, Vitis sylvestris. Woody Nightshade, Bittersweet, Fellow-wood. Habitat, all over Europe. Flowering time, summer. Parts employed, leaves and young stems before flowering. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tinctures, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 78 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Elaps Corallinus. Class, Reptilia; section, Squamata; order, Ophidia; sub-order, Colubrinæ; fam., Elapidæ. The Coral Snake of Brazil. Part employed, venom, procured as directed under Crotalus. *Preparation.*—Solution in glycerine. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 6, tincture only; 6 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Elaterium. (Ecbalium officinarum.) N.O. Cucurbitaceæ. *Syn.* Momordica elaterium. Squirting Cucumber. Habitat, Greece and South of Europe. Flowering time, July. Part employed, a sediment from the juice, prepared as follows:—Take of squirting cucumber, very nearly ripe, 1 pound; cut the fruit lengthwise, and lightly press out the juice; strain it through a hair sieve, and set it aside to deposit; carefully pour off the supernatant liquor, pour the sediment on a linen filter, and dry it on porous tiles with a gentle heat. The decanted fluid may deposit a second portion of sediment, which can be dried in the same way. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The activity of elaterium depends upon elaterine, of which it should contain, if well prepared, 20 to 30 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture of elaterium; trituration of elaterine.

Epigea Repens. (Ad.) N.O. Ericaceæ. The trailing Arbutus, Ground Laurel, May Flower of New England.

Habitat, sandy woods in the shade of the pines of America. Chiefly affects the urinary organs. Parts employed, the leaves and root. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Equisetum Hyemale. (Ad.) N.O. Equisetaceæ. Horse-tail, Scouring Rush. Habitat, wet banks, North America. Chiefly affects the urinary passages. Part employed, the stalk. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Erecthites Hieracifolius. (Ad.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Senecio hieracifolius. Fire Weed—a species of Groundsel. Habitat, moist woods in United States; common in recent clearings, where the ground has been burned over, whence its popular name. Blooms July to September. Parts employed, the fresh plant and oil. *Preparation.*—Tincture. Has been used in dysentery.

Ergotin. (Ad.) The alkaloid obtained from Ergot. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Erigeron Canadense. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Fleabane, Horse Weed, Butter Weed. Habitat, a common weed, widely diffused over the world. Flowers July to October. See Hale's "New Remedies." Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—*φ* tincture.

Eryngium Aquaticum. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. Button Snake-root. Habitat, dry or damp pine-barrens or prairies, New Jersey to Wisconsin and southward. Part employed, the root. *Preparations.*—*φ* tincture; trituration of the dried root.

Eryodycton. (Ad.) N.O. Yerba Santa, or Holy Plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture. Chief uses, in chronic muco-purulent bronchitis and whooping cough, soreness and cramp in the chest, &c.

Erythroxylon Coca. (Ap.) N.O. Erythroxylaceæ. Coca. Habitat, South America and Bolivia. Part employed, the fresh leaves. *Preparation.*—*φ* tincture, tincture from the imported dried leaves with proof spirit.

Eserina. (Ad.) Eserine. An alkaloid obtained from the integument or shell of Physostigma venenosum, in the form of a brown, sticky extract, very deliquescent, and soon spoils. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Eserinæ Sulphas. (Ad.) (Sulphate of Eserine.) Obtained in brown scales, which are very deliquescent. Acts as a stimulant to the liver. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Ethyl Bromidum. (Ad.) (Ethyl Bromide, C_2H_5Br.) Bromide of Ethyl, or Bromethane. It is obtained by pouring upon 1 part of white or red phosphorus, in a retort, 40 parts of alcohol of 0·840, adding ⅞ parts of bromine in rapid drops, distilling, washing the distillate with water, drying with calcium chloride, and rectifying it. Used as an anæsthetic.

Eucalyptus Globulus. (Ap.) N.O. Myrtaceæ. Fever-tree, Australian Gum-tree. Habitat, Australia and Tasmania. Part employed, the dried leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Eugenia Jambos. (Ap.) N.O. Myrtaceæ. The Malabar Plum-tree. Part employed, the fresh seeds. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Euonymus Europæus. (Ap.) N.O. Calastraceæ. The Common Spindle-tree of our hedges. The seeds are said to be purgative and emetic. Part employed, the ripe fruit. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* E. connatum, E. virginicum. Bone set, Ague-weed, Thoroughwort, Cross-wort. Habitat, North America. Flowering time, June to October. Part employed, the entire plant while in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture triturations; ϕ tincture from the imported herb, using proof spirit.

Eupatorium Purpureum. N.O. Compositæ. Gravel-root, Queen of the Meadow. Habitat, America. Flowering time, August and September. Part employed, the fresh root, collected before flowering, or when the herb is dying down in autumn. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit; trituration of Eupurpurin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the imported dry root.

Euphorbia Corollata. (Ap.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Large-flowering Spurge, Milk Weed. Habitat, rich or sandy soil, New York to Wisconsin, and southward. Flowers July to October. Part employed, the fresh root and the root as imported. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Euphorbia Pilulifera. (Ad.) Mentioned by Dr. Searle, of Brisbane, in the *H. World* for Sept. 1881, as being an excellent remedy for asthma. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Euphorbium. (Euphorbia officinarum.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. *Syn.* E. tenella, E. polygonum. Spurge. Habitat, Africa. Part employed, the gum-resin as imported. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official*—Tincture trituration.

Euphrasia. (Euphrasia officinalis.) N.O. Scrofulariaceæ. *Syn.* E. candida, Euphragia alba. Eyebright. Habitat, Europe, Asia; abundant in Great Britain. Flowering time, summer and autumn. Part employed, the entire plant in July. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 67 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules; tincture trituration.

Fagopyrum Esculentum. (Ap.) N.O. Polygonaceæ. *Syn.* Polygonum Fagopyrum. Buckwheat. Cultivated in Britain, but of Asiatic habitat. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. N.B.—It will be well to import the tincture, as there is a doubt what part was used in the tincture for proving. Some direct the whole plant and seed at maturity, others from the stem and seed-shells of the common buckwheat.

Ferri Arsenias. (Triferric Diarseniate, $Fe_3 2AsO_4$.) *Syn.* Ferrum Arseniatum. Arseniate of Iron of the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration, 1 × to 3; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules and globules.

Ferri Lactas. (Ap.) (Ferrous Lactate, $Fe2C_3H_5O_3 2H_2O$.) May be obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Trituration, 1 to 3, &c.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum. (Ap.) (Moist Hydrated

Ferric Oxide, $Fe_2O_3H_2O$.) Prepared according to the B.P. *Preparation.*—Used chiefly for making Ferrum Aceticum.

Ferri Phosphas. (Ap.) (Ferrous Hydric Phosphate, $Fe_3P_2O_8$.) *Syn.* Ferrum Phosphoricum. Prepared according to the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Ferri Pyrophosphas. (Ap.) *Syn.* Ferrum Pyrophosphoricum, Citro-ammoniacal Pyrophosphate of the French Codex. Obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparation.*—1 drachm of the salt dissolved in 8½ drachms of distilled water, and 1 drachm of rectified spirit, constitutes the 1 ×. Requires repeated shaking. 1 must be made with a mixture of 3 parts distilled water and 1 rectified spirit; 3 × with proof spirit; 2 with spirit 20 O.P., and 5 × and upwards with rectified spirit.

Ferri Sulphas. (Ap.) (Ferrous Sulphate, $FeSO_47H_2O$.) *Syn.* Ferrum Sulphuricum. Salt of Steel, Green Vitriol of commerce. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration, solution in distilled water. N.B.—Neither of these preparations keep well, but the solution may be rendered much more stable by adding a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid.

Ferrum Aceticum. (Ferric Acetate, $Fe_26C_2H_3O_2$.) Prepared by dissolving moist peroxide of iron (ferrum peroxidum humidum) in acetic acid. It forms a dark brown solution, and may be concentrated until it assumes the appearance of a jelly, but it will not crystallize. It may, however, be cautiously evaporated to dryness, and then preserved in a well-stoppered bottle. It should be freshly made. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, using dilute alcohol up to 3 ×, afterwards rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3 ×, solution as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Soluble in rectified spirit and distilled water. *Not official.*—1 × and 1 pilules.

Ferrum Carbonicum. (Ferrous Carbonate, $FeCO_3$.) The Ferri Carbonas Saccharata of the British Pharmacopœia is the best preparation, and contains about 37 per cent. of the carbonate. It must, however, be specially indicated if the carbonate is prescribed in this form. The sugar in this preparation protects the carbonate of iron from oxidation. *Preparation.*—Trituration, using 3 grains to 7 grains of sugar of milk to make 1 ×. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to

3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ferrum Iodidum. (Ferrous Iodide, FeI_2.) The Syrupus Ferri Iodidi of the British Pharmacopœia is the preparation recommended, containing one grain of ferrous iodide in 14 minims of syrup. *Preparation.*—To make 1, add 14 minims of the above to 86 minims of simple syrup of the British Pharmacopœia; for 3 ×, distilled water to which has been added 5 per cent. of rectified spirit; for 2, dilute alcohol; for 5 × and upwards, rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 to 2, solution as above; 5 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ferrum Magneticum. (Black, or Magnetic Oxide, Fe_3O_4.) Loadstone. *Syn.* Ferroso-ferric Oxide. It may be prepared as follows:—Take of solution of persulphate of iron, five and a half ounces; sulphate of iron, two ounces; solution of soda, four pints; distilled water, a sufficiency. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in two pints of the water, and add to it the solution of persulphate of iron; then mix this with the solution of soda, stirring them well together. Boil the mixture; let it stand for two hours, stirring it occasionally; then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water until what passes through the filter ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium; lastly, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120°. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ferrum Metallicum. (Iron, Fe.) Pure Iron Filings. The Ferrum Redactum of the British Pharmacopœia is a much better preparation. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ferrum Muriaticum. (Ferric Chloride, Fe_2Cl_6.) Perchloride of Iron. The Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior of the British Pharmacopœia is the form used, and contains 31·24 grains of the anhydrous salt in each fluid drachm, or 20 per cent. of iron. *Preparation.*—To make 1 × attenuation dilute two and a half fluid drachms of the above with thirteen fluid drachms of rectified spirit, and use rectified spirit for all attenuations above this. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ferrum Redactum. (Reduced Iron.) Metallic iron, with a variable amount of magnetic oxide of iron. Made according to the British Pharmacopœia process, by passing dry hydrogen over peroxide of iron in a heated gun-barrel. It must be carefully preserved from the air in a dry stoppered bottle. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Filix Mas. (Aspidium Filix mas.) N.O. Filices. *Syn.* Lastrea F. M., Polypodium F. M. Male Fern. Habitat, Europe, Central and Russian Asia. Part employed, the fresh rootstock, collected in autumn when the fronds are dying. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Fucus Vesiculosus. (Ad.) N.O. Algæ. Sea Wrack, Bladder Wrack, Twin Bladder, Shore Weed. Found along the sea-shore on rocks and stones. Part employed, the entire algæ. *Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit) and fluid extract. Extolled as a remedy for obesity. Dr. Hale speaks highly of it in his "New Remedies." The fluid extract should be used in teaspoonful doses.

Fuligo. (Ap.) Soot, Impure Carbon. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Gadus Morrhua. (Ap.) The common Cod. Dr. Petroz gives a proving of the first cervical vertebra of this fish in his "Etudes." *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Galium Aparine. (Ad.) N.O. Galiaceæ. Clivers, Goose Grass. Habitat, moist thickets, Europe and America. Flowers June to September. Part employed, the herb. *Preparation.*—Tincture and infusion.

Gaultheria Procumbens. (Ad.) N.O. Ericaceæ. Creeping Winter-green. In the interior it is sometimes called Winter-green, Tea-berry; eastward it is called Chicker-berry, or Partridge-berry, also Box-berry; care must therefore be taken not to confound this plant with Mitchella repens, from the similarity of common names applied to one and both. Habitat, northward and southward along the Alleghanies. Flowers in July. Part employed, leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture. An oil also is obtained from the seeds. On examination after death from poisoning by oil of gaultheria, strong marks of gastric inflammation were discovered.

Gelseminum Sempervirens. N.O. Loganiaceæ. *Syn.* Gelseminum sempervirens vel nitidum, Bignonia sempervirens. Yellow Jessamine, Field Jessamine, Woodbine. Habitat, Southern States of America. Flowering time, March till May. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules. Tincture trituration.—φ tincture from the dry root.

Gentiana Cruciata. (Ap.) N.O. Gentianaceæ. Cross-wort Gentian. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture (proof spirit).

Gentiana Lutea. (Ap.) N.O. Gentianaceæ. *Syn.* Gentiana Lutetia. The dried root collected in the Alps and other mountainous districts of Europe. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture (proof spirit).

Gentiana Quinqueflora. (Ad.) N.O. Gentianaceæ. The Five-flowered Gentian. Habitat, in dry, hilly woods at Maine to Wisconsin and southward. Part employed, the herb. *Preparation.*—Fluid extract; tincture. Used in America instead of quinine, for ague, &c.

Geranium Maculatum. (Ad.) N.O. Geraniaceæ. Wild Cranesbill, Spotted Geranium, Alum Root, Crowfoot. Habitat, open woods and fields of Europe and America. Flowering time, April to July. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol.)

Ginseng. (Ap.) N.O. Araliaceæ. Panax Ginseng. This plant is a native of Northern Asia, the root of which constitutes Ginseng, much prized by the Chinese as a stimulant and aphrodisiac. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—φ tincture. Panax quinquifolium is a native of N. America.

Globules—to Medicate. Take of unmedicated globules a sufficiency, and fill a bottle three parts full; then drop in them sufficient of the tincture to moisten them, and roll the bottle horizontally in the hand, so that every one shall receive a covering of the liquid; then cork up, and set aside to dry. It is not practicable to medicate globules with any tincture made of spirit weaker than 20 O.P. N.B.—Unmedicated globules should be obtained from the manufacturing homœopathic chemist, and not from the confectioner.

Glonoine. (Nitro-glycerine, $C_3H_5 3NO_2O_3$.) Prepared by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine, the process requiring extreme caution. It may be obtained pure from an operative chemist, as a solution in absolute alcohol, 1 in 10. *Preparation.*—Solution in absolute alcohol 1 in 10. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Glycerinum. (Glycerine—a sweet principle—$C_3H_8O_3$.) Obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water.—B.P. *Solubility.*—In all proportions with water and alcohol, but insoluble in chloroform, ether and oils. Mixed with twice its bulk of cold sulphuric acid does not produce a brown colour—U.S. Ph. It dissolves its own weight of borax, and three times its weight of carbolic acid; it also dissolves bromine and iodine, the iodide of sulphur, the chlorides of potassium and sodium, salicylic acid, nitrate of bismuth, the fixed alkalies, some of the alkaline earths, and a large number of neutral salts. It also dissolves the vegetable acids, and either suspends or dissolves the vegetable alkaloids. Many solutions are made with it for medicinal purposes, as of the salts of morphia, quinia, strychnia, veratria, atropia, tannic and gallic acids, and arsenic. It is antiseptic; 1 part to 10 water, preserving animal substances equal to spirit. Sp. gr. 1·250, and contains 5 per cent. of water. Found in commerce, 1·260—Squire.

Glycerinum Amyli. (Glycerine of Starch.) A very suitable form of ointment, prepared as directed in the B.P.

Glyceroles hold a place intermediate between ointments and liniments, and are very convenient preparations, being soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol; adaptable for liniments, lotions, and injections. These consist of the drug mixed with glycerine in the usual proportions as for ointment.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Cudweed, Sweet-scented Life Everlasting. Habitat, common in old fields and woods of America. Part employed, the fresh herb. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Granatum. (Pumica Granatum.) N.O. Myrtaceæ. Pomegranate. Part employed, the bark of the root. Imported from the South of Europe. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, 1 in 10, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Graphites. (Blacklead, Plumbago.) A mineral carbon containing a small indefinite quantity of iron. Hahnemann used in proving, a trituration made from the prepared blacklead in the finest English drawing pencils; this, therefore, is the source from which the substance should be obtained. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Gratiola Officinalis. (Ap.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. Hedge Hyssop. Habitat, the south and temperate part of Europe. Part employed, the entire plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Grindelia Robusta. (Ad.) N.O. Compositæ. Habitat, hilly situations of California. Found on the plains of the Pacific Slope. Part employed, the herb. *Preparation.*—Fluid extract, tincture. Used in asthma and chronic bronchitis.

Guaco. (Mikania Guaco.) (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. This is a climbing plant found in inter-tropical America, and has been introduced into the West Indies. It is described by Humboldt, and is used as an antidote for the bite of venomous snakes. The natives apply the bruised leaves and expressed juice to the bite, and at the same time drink the infusion. Part employed, the fresh herb. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, which should be imported, as the plant loses its virtue in drying.

Guaiacum. (Guaiacum officinale.) N.O. Zygophyllaceæ. *Syn.* Lignum vitæ, Lignum sanctam. Guaiac. Part employed, the gum resin. Imported from St. Domingo and

Jamaica. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, 1 in 10, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the gum resin.

Guarea Trichilioides. (Ap.) N.O. Meliaceæ. Ball-wood, Bois à balle, Bois rouge (Cayenne). Habitat, America and Asia. A powerful purgative and emetic. Part employed, powder of the root. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Gummi Gutti. (Garcinia Morella, var. Pedicellata.) N.O. Guttiferæ. *Syn.* G. cambogia; G. Victoria. Gamboge. Part employed, the gum resin from Siam. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, 1 in 10, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the gum resin.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. American Coffee Tree. Habitat, rich woods along rivers Pennsylvania to Illinois and south-westward. Flowers in June. Part employed, the pulp surrounding the seeds. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Hamamelis Virginica. N.O. Hamamelidaceæ. *Syn.* H. macrophylla, H. Dioica. Witch Hazel. Habitat, Canada to Louisiana. Part employed, the bark as imported. *Preparations.*—φ tincture, 1 in 10, using proof spirit; trituration of Hamamelin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture triturations; trituration from the powdered bark. Cerate made by mixing one fluid drachm of the φ tincture with one ounce of simple cerate. A good ointment may be made by rubbing together five grains of Hamamelin with one ounce of cerate.

Hæmatoxylum Campechianum. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Logwood Tree. A native of Campeachy and the West Indies. Part employed, the heart-wood as imported. *Perparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit.

Hecla Lava. (Ad.) Lava thrown up from Mount Hecla. *Preparation.*—Trituration. It affects principally the bones.

Hedeoma Pulegioides. (Ad.) N.O. Labiatæ. American Pennyroyal. Found on open barren woods and fields in America. Parts employed, oil; also the whole plant. *Preparations.*—Tincture of plant, and dilute oil.

Hedysarum Ildefonsianum. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Carapicho. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Helianthus Annuus. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Common Sunflower. Habitat, tropical America; now cultivated everywhere. Part employed, the seed in the proving, the fresh juice of the flower clinically. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the seed.

Heliotropium Peruvianum. (Ap.) N.O. Ehretiaceæ. Peruvian Heliotrope, Garden Heliotrope. Cultivated in Europe and America. Part employed, the entire fresh herb. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Helleborus Fœtidus. (Ap.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Stinking Hellebore, Bear's Foot. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Helleborus. (Helleborus niger.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Black Hellebore, Christmas Rose. Habitat, lower mountains of Central Europe; cultivated in our gardens. Flowering time, December to March. Part employed, the fresh root at Christmas, just before flowering. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 60 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Helonias Dioica. N.O. Melanthaceæ. *Syn.* Melanthium dioicum, Veratrum luteum, Chamælirium luteum. *False Unicorn, Blazing Star. Habitat, United States. Flowers in June and July. Part employed, the root at the commencement of flowering, or when the leaves are dying down. *Preparation.* — ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit; trituration of Helonin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Hepar Sulphuris. (Impure Calcic Sulphide, CaS.) *Syn.* Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum. Sulphuret of Lime, Liver of Sulphur (not the liver of sulphur of the "Dublin Pharmacopœia").

Prepared by mixing equal weights of finely-powdered clean oyster shells and pure flowers of sulphur, and placing them in a hermetically closed clay crucible, and keeping at a white heat for at least ten minutes; when cold, open the crucible, and preserve the Hepar in well closed actinic bottles. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—May be obtained from the manufacturing homœopathic chemists. The pure calcic sulphide should not be used.

Hepatica Americana. (Ad.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Round-lobed Hepatica, Liver Leaf, Liverwort. Found nearly all over the world. Parts employed, the herb and dried leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Hepatica Triloba. (Ad.) of Wildenow is the Hepatica Americana of De Candolle.

Homœopathic Tooth Powder. A name given to almost any simple unmedicated dentifrice. The following is a very usual formula:—Powdered sugar of milk, 2½ ozs.; powdered cuttle fish, 3½ ozs.; powdered rice, 5 ozs: rub together and pass through a moderately fine sieve. No perfume should be added.

Homœopathic Chocolate. There are various forms. The following was used at Headland's Homœopathic Pharmacy, where the Homœopathic Cocoa was first introduced:—Pure cocoa, 60; finely powdered loaf sugar, 32. Mix.

Homœopathic Cocoa. Made by mixing together pure cocoa, arrowroot, and sugar, in various proportions, each manufacturer having his own. Concentrated cocoas are now more generally used. These consist of pure cocoa with about a third of the fat extracted.

Hydrastis Canadensis. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Warneria Canadensis. Golden Seal, Yellow Root. Habitat, Canada to Carolina, Ohio, and Kentucky. Flowering time, April to May. Part employed, the root when the plant is dying down in autumn, or when sprouting in spring. *Preparation.* — ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*

—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture triturations; trituration from the powdered root. Tincture from the dry root.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. Thick-leaved Pennywort. Habitat, moist grounds in India, Southern Africa, and islands of the Indian Ocean. It has been used in lepra, eczema, and some other skin diseases. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Hydrophyllum Virginianum. (Ad.) N.O. Hydrophyllaceæ. Water-leaf. Found in damp rich woods all over the United States. Part employed, the fresh leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture. Used in catarrhal inflammation of the eyes.

Hyoscyamus (Hyoscyamus niger). N.O. Atropaceæ. *Syn.* H. vulgaris, H. lethalis, H. flavus. Henbane, Hogbean. Habitat, Central and Southern Europe, Britain. Flowers in summer. Part employed, the herbaceous part of the two-year-old plant when partially in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with dilute spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of mixture, 82 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ, 1 × and 1 pilules; tincture triturations.

Hypericum. (Hypericum perforatum.) N.O. Hypericaceæ. *Syn.* H. perfoliatum, Fuga dæmonum, Herba umbelicalis. St. John's Wort. Habitat, Europe, Central and Russian Asia; abundant in Britain. Flowers in summer and autumn. Parts employed, the entire fresh plant when in flower, and seed. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 56 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Iberis Amara. (Ap.) N.O. Cruciferæ. Bitter Candy-tuft of our gardens and cornfields. Part employed, the seeds, which appear to be the most active part of the plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Ignatia. N.O. Loganiaceæ. *Syn.* Faba Sancti Ignatii, Strychnos Ignatii, Faba Indica. St. Ignatius's Bean. Habitat, East Indies and the Philippine Islands. Part employed, the seeds as imported. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The seeds of Ignatia yield a larger proportion of Strychnia than Nux Vomica, and are consequently used as a source of that alkaloid. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered seeds.

Ilex Aquifolia. (Ad.) N.O. Aquifoliaceæ. European Holly. Found in Southern States of America and in Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture of the leaves and berries.

Ilex Opaca. (Ad.) N.O. Aquifoliaceæ. American Holly. Same properties. *Preparations.*—As I. Aquifolia.

Indigo. (Indigofera tinctoria.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Indigo. Part employed, a peculiar dye-stuff obtained by oxidation of an infusion of the leaves and stems, and imported. Should be obtained pure. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Indigo Sulphas. (Ap.) Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid and diluted with water. The B.H.P. does not give any definite strength.

Infusa. (Infusions.) Not generally recognized, but are occasionally ordered. Many plants yield their virtues more fully to water than to alcohol or any other menstruum. There is, however, a great practical difficulty as regards these preparations, and that is, they will not keep; and, accordingly, it is still a desideratum that some method should be devised whereby they can be preserved from decomposition. It is probable that the addition of a certain proportion of *alcohol* will effect this, and the subject is suggested as a very suitable one for experiment. In the meantime, these preparations must be made fresh when required. They are prepared as follows:—1. *Cold Infusions.*—Reduce the drug to a coarse powder, pack it in a percolator precisely as directed for tincture making; then let 10 fluid ounces of distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material be passed through the percolator in the ordinary way. 2. *Hot Infusions.*—Prepare the medicinal substance as above, and tie it loosely in a bag of clear, well-washed book muslin, and then pour 10 fluid ounces of boiling distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material into an infusion pot; place the bag containing the substance on the diaphragm, cover over the vessel, and keep it in a warm place for an hour, when the fluid may be poured off, and that retained in the bag squeezed out, and the two mixed together and filtered. If attenuations of infusions are required, they must be made as soon as the preparations are ready, pure distilled water being used for the 1st decimal and centesimal attenuations, dilute alcohol for the 3rd decimal, and rectified spirit for the second centesimal and upwards.—B.H.P.

Injections. 1st. *Vaginal Injections* (formula recommended by Dr. Ludlum). Take of the medicine half a fluid ounce; glycerine, one and a half fluid ounces; distilled water, 2 fluid ounces. Mix. One teaspoonful of this, with sufficient tepid water, is used for each injection. 2nd. *Urethral Injections.* Infusion of hydrastis, 1 ounce to the pint; but solutions of the various salts in distilled water are mostly used of strengths similar to those of the old school. 3rd. *Rectal Injections.* It is convenient to mix the quantity of medicine desired to be administered with about 2 fluid ounces of thin starch or arrowroot, and to inject it slowly, so that it may be retained.

Iodium. (Iodine, I.) Obtained from the operative chemists as re-sublimed iodine. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit forming the 1 × attenuation, ϕ signifying the crude substance. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The 1 × is the strongest homœopathic preparation made.

Ipecacuanha. (Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.) N.O. Cinchonaceæ. *Syn.* Callicocca ipecacuanha, Ipec. fusca, Psychotria ipec. Ipecacuan. Part employed, the root imported from Brazil. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered root.

Iridin. (Ad.) A powerful hepatic alkaloid found in the Iris versicolor. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Iridium. (Ap.) A rare metal found in the Uralian ores of Platinum. *Preparation.*—Trituration, 1 × to 3, &c.

Iris Versicolor. N.O. Iridaceæ. *Syn.* Iris hexagona. Blue Flag. Habitat, United States; naturalized in Europe. Flowers in May and June. Part employed, the root, collected late in autumn or early spring. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with dilute spirit *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3× and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ to 1 pilules; tincture trituration.

Jaborandi. (Ap.) (Pilocarpus pinnatifolius.) N.O. Rutaceæ. A shrub found in Brazil, which, in common with others of the same species, is known as Jaborandi, or Jamborandi. "From its sialagogue, diaphoretic, and emetic action, and from the power of pilocarpia (an alkaloid to which it seems to owe its activity to cause contraction of the pupil) it appears to be a drug likely to prove valuable when its homœopathic virtues are looked into." Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit.

Jalapa. (Ap.) (Exogonium purga). N.O. Convolvulaceæ. Common Jalap. A native of the Mexican Andes. Part employed, the dried tubercles imported from Vera Cruz. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit.

Jatropha Curcas. (Ap.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. *Syn.* Curcas purgans. Physic Nut, Purging Nut. Found in Brazil, the West Indies, and on the West Coast of Africa. Part employed, the seeds. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Juglans Cinerea. (Ap.) N.O. Juglandaceæ. Butter Nut, Oil Nut, White Walnut. Habitat, the middle States of America. Flowers in May. Part employed, the inner bark, especially of the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Juncus Effusus. (Ap.) N.O. Juncaceæ. Common Rush. Habitat, marshy and low grounds everywhere. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Juniperus Communis. (Ad.) N.O. Coniferæ. Common Juniper. It acts on the urinary organs. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using equal parts of the green leaves and fresh berries.

Kali Acetas. (Ap.) (Potassic Acetate, $KC_2H_3O_2$.) Acetate of Potash. May be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water. Soluble 100 in 35 of water, 1 in 2 of proof spirit; entirely soluble in rectified spirit.

Kali Bichromicum. (Potassic Dichromate, $K_2Cr_2O_7$.) This being the well-known Bichromate of Potash, it may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists and purified by dissolving in hot distilled water and allowing it to crystallize. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water 1 in 20; trituration. The 1 attenuation is made with distilled water, 3 × to 3 with distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, 7 × and 4 with dilute alcohol, and all above with rectified spirit. N.B.—The liquid attenuations are not to be made from the triturations, as decomposition may take place. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, trituration only; 1 in 20, solution; 1 to 3, trituration or solution as above; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards; tincture, pilules or globules.

Kali Bromidum. (Potassic Bromide, KBr.) Bromide of Potassium. This may be procured from the manufacturing chemists and re-crystallized. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × and then using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, solution only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—1 in 2 of water, 1 in 90 of rectified spirit.

Kali Carbonicum. (Potassic Carbonate, K_2CO_3.) Carbonate of Potash, Subcarbonate of Potash, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Wormwood. Prepared by heating cream of tartar to a red heat, and exposing the product to moist air to slowly deliquesce. Obtained from the operative chemist. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 × trituration; distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added is used for 1; 3 × with proof spirit; 2 with 20 O.P., and all above with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3 ×, solution as above; 1 × to 3, trituration; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—100 in 75 of water; insoluble in spirit. *Not official.*—3 × pilules.

Kali Causticum. (Ap.) (Potassic Hydrate, KHO.) The Liquor Potassæ B.P., which contains 27 grains to 1 fluid ounce, has been recommended by Dr. Black as a substitute for Causticum. *Preparation.*—2 fluid drachms mixed with 9 drachms and 15 minims of distilled water will form the 1 attenuation, from which the others can be prepared with spirit.

Kali Chloratum (Potassic Chlorate, $KClO_3$.) *Syn.* Kali Chloricum. Chlorate of Potash. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists and re-crystallized. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1, dilute alcohol for 3 ×, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, trituration only; 1 and 3 ×, solution as above; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—1 in 16 of cold water, 1 in 2 of boiling water. *Not official.*—3 × pilules.

Kali Chloridum. (Ap.) (Potassic Chloride, KCl.) *Syn.* Kali Muriaticum. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Kali Chromas. (Ap.) (Normal Potassic Chromate, K_2CrO_4.) *Syn.* Kali Chromicum. This is the neutral, or yellow chromate of potash, and has been recommended by Dr. Drysdale to be used occasionally in place of the bichromate. It can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Kali Citras. (Ap.) (Potassic Citrate, $K_3C_6H_5O_7$.) Citrate of Potash of the B.P. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×.

Kali Cyanidum. (Ap.) (Potassic Cyanide, KCN.) *Syn.* Kali Cyanuretum. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, which should be freshly prepared; 1, proof spirit; 3 × and upwards, rectified spirit. This drug is freely soluble in water and sparingly in alcohol. It is a powerful poison.

Kali Ferrocyanidum. (Ap.) (Potassic Ferrocyanide, $K_4FeC_6N_63H_2O$.) *Syn.* Kali Ferrocyanuretum. Yellow Prussiate of Potash. May be obtained from the operative chemists. It has been lately recommended for uterine diseases. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water 1 ×. Callies, as quoted by Pereira, found the commercial salt slightly poisonous, but the pure salt unproductive of harm, even in large doses.

Kali Hypochloris. (Ap.) (Potassic Hypochlorite, KClO.) It is so easily decomposed that it is not an advisable preparation. Its action is similar to chlorine.

Kali Hypophos. (Ad.) (Hypophosphite of Potassa, KO + 2HOPO.) Obtained from the operative chemists. Useful as a muscular tissue remedy. *Solubility.*—Soluble in water, dissolves in alcohol. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, 1 × and 2 ×; 3 ×, dilute alcohol; 2 and upwards, spirit.

Kali Oxalas. (Ap.) (Hydropotassic Oxalate, $KHC_2O_4H_2O$) Binoxalate of Potash. Salt of Lemons. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Kali Permanganas. (Ap.) (Potassic Permanganate, $KMnO_4$.) Permanganate of Potash. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which must be freshly made.

Kali Iodidum (Potassic Iodide, KI.) *Syn.* Kali hydriodicum. Iodide of Potassium. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists, and purified by re-crystallization. *Preparation.*—Solution in dilute alcohol for 1 ×, and then in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, solution as above; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—4 in 3 of water, 1 in 16 of rectified spirit.

Kali Nitricum, or **Nitrum.** (Potassic Nitrate, KNO_3.) Nitre, Saltpetre, or Nitrate of Potash. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists, and re-crystallized. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for 3 × and upwards. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and 1, solution as above; 1 × to 3, trituration; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—1 in 4 of cold water, 1 in 2½ of boiling water. *Not official.*—No. 1 pilules.

Kali Sulphas. (Ap.) (Potassic Sulphate, K_2SO_4.) Sulphate of Potash. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water 1 in 10.

Kali Tartras. (Ap.) (Potassic Tartrate, $K_2C_4H_4O_6$.) Tartrate of Potash of the B.P. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water 1 in 10.

Kalmia. (Kalmia latifolia.) N.O. Ericaceæ. *Syn.* Chamædaphne foliis tini, Ledum floribus bullatis, Cistus chamærhododendros. Mountain Laurel, Lambkill, Spoonwood, Calico Bush. Habitat, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alleghany

Mountains. Flowers in spring. Part employed, the leaves, collected while the plant is in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the dried leaves.

Kaolin. (Ad.) (Silicate of Alumina, Porcelain Clay.) Given in catarrhal croup. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Kino. (Ad.) N.O. Leguminosœ or Fabaceæ. *Syn.* Gum Kino, Red Gum. The juice, obtained by incision, from the trunk of Pterocarpus marsupium, inspissated. Imported from Malabar. *Preparations.*—Tincture with rectified spirit; trituration.

Kissingen. (Ap.) The well-known simple muriated mineral water (the Ragozi spring) has been proved.

Kreasotum. Creasote is a colourless, oily, strongly refracting fluid, obtained from wood tar, and may now be purchased pure from a good operative chemist. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.*—Sparingly in water, freely in alcohol and ether, 1 in 1 of glacial acetic acid, but separates on the addition of water.

Lachesis. (Trigonocephalus Lachesis.) Class, Reptilia; section, Squamata; order, Ophidia; sub-order, Viperinæ; fam., Crotalidæ. Part employed, the virus. The virus of this serpent has been more carefully proved than that of any other. The specimen used by Dr. Hering in his experiments was obtained from the living snake, which was stunned with a blow. The poison was then collected on sugar by pressing the poison fang upwards against the bag; and this is, up to the present time, the only reliable source. In seeking a fresh supply it might be secured in the manner described under CROTALUS. Fortunately, it acts well in the high and highest dilutions, and hence the original supply may be considered inexhaustible. Should a fresh supply be obtained, its lowest dilutions should be tested upon some small animals, and if its subcutaneous injection did not produce distinct symptoms of poisoning, it should be rejected as untrustworthy. *Preparation.*—Dilution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Tincture, pilules, or globules.

Lachnanthes Tinctoria. (Ap.) N.O. Hæmodoraceæ. Spirit Weed. Habitat, swampy places southward, near the coast in the United States. Flowers July to September. Part employed, the fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Lactuca Sativa. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. The cultivated Lettuce of Britain. Part employed, the milky juice. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using dilute alcohol.

Lactuca. (Lactuca virosa.) N.O. Compositæ. Strong-scented Lettuce. Habitat, Great Britain. Flowers from June to August. Part employed, the entire fresh plant when in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 74 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Lamium. (Lamium album.) N.O. Labiatæ. *Syn.* L. vulgatum, L. lævigatum, L. maculatum. Dead Nettle. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia. Flowers in spring and summer. Part employed, the fresh herb while in flower and seed. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only ; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules ; tincture trituration.

Lapis Albus. (Ap.) (Silico-Fluoride of Calcium.) The name Lapis Albus was given by Dr. Grauvogl to a species of gneiss found held in suspension in the waters of the mineral springs of Gastein. A trituration has also been made from the gneiss rock which is found in the Tauern Mountains, but that from the springs will probably be found the most reliable. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Lathyrus Sativus. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Teoree, Resaree. The B.H.P. does not give any preparation.

Laurocerasus. (Prunus Laurocerasus.) N.O. Rosaceæ. *Syn.* Padus Laurocerasus, Cerasus folio laurino. Common Cherry Laurel. Habitat, Persia and Asia Minor; cultivated in gardens. Flowering time, spring. Parts employed, the mature fresh leaves, collected in August. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for* *dispensing.*—φ and 1×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 66 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1× pilules; tincture trituration.

Ledum. (Ledum palustre.) N.O. Ericaceæ. *Syn.* Rorismarium sylvestre, Ledum Silesiacum. Silesian Rosemary, Marsh Ledum, Marsh Tea. Habitat, North of Europe, France, Asia and America. Flowers April to July. Parts employed, the small twigs and leaves soon after flowering begins. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Leptandra. (Leptandra Virginica.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. *Syn.* Veronica Virg. Black Root, Culver's Physic, Tall Speedwell. Habitat, United States. Part employed, the root, collected in early spring or late autumn. *Preparations.*—φ tincture of fresh root corresponding with proof spirit; trituration of dry root; trituration of leptandrin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh root tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—φ and 1× pilules; tincture triturations; φ tincture from the dry imported root, using proof spirit.

Lilium Tigrinum. N.O. Liliaceæ. The Tiger Lily. Habitat, China and Japan; cultivated in Great Britain. Flowers in July and August. Parts employed, the flowers and seeds, collected in August, or when the plant is in full maturity. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Linimenta.—These are sometimes medicated oils, using olive oil as the basis. More frequently the following tincture of soap is used:—Take of soft soap, 6 ounces; proof spirit, 24 fluid ounces. Dissolve by means of a gentle heat, and strain. Tinctures can be mixed with this in the proportion of 1 fluid drachm to 9 fluid drachms, and will form convenient liniments or embrocations. N.B.—The liniments can be made much stronger if desired.

Linum Cartharticum. (Ap.) N.O. Linaceæ. Purging Flax. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—

ϕ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. Average loss of moisture, 25 per cent.

Lippspringe. (Ap.) The "Earthy Spring" of Westphalia.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Ap.) (Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.) *Syn.* Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis of the B.P., using rectified spirit instead of the tincture of lavender. Prepared as follows:—Take of arsenious acid and carbonate of potash each 80 grains; rectified spirit, 5 fluid drachms; distilled water, a sufficiency. Boil the arsenious acid and the carbonate of potash in a glass flask, with 10 ounces of water, till dissolved; when cool, add the rectified spirit, and make up with water to 20 fluid ounces. *Preparation.*—As this solution contains 1 grain in 120 minims, 1 fluid drachm mixed with 7 fluid drachms and 40 minims of proof spirit forms the 3 × attenuation, after which rectified spirit can be used.

Liquores. (Solutions in Distilled Water.) The solutions in spirit being recognized as tinctures. Several saline substances are directed to be dissolved in distilled water. In such cases, 10 grains by weight of the salt must be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of the water, and the volume of the solution increased to 100 or 1,000 minims, as the case may be; and no such preparation can be considered satisfactory unless the solution is perfectly free from all sediment, and continues clear and transparent. If, after a time, it deposits any crystals, or if any of the salt effloresces around the neck of the bottle, or if a fibrous-looking sediment (*conferva*) appears in the solution, or if the solution changes colour materially—in each and all these instances the preparation should be rejected and a fresh quantity made. Since many aqueous solutions do not keep for any length of time, it is well to dissolve only a sufficient quantity of the salt at a time to meet the current demand, and to make this first decimal or centesimal attenuation again and again, as required. The salt itself should be obtained in sufficient quantity to last for some time, except in the case of perishable compounds, so as to avoid the necessity for repeated analyses to insure the purity of the articles.

Lithium Bromidum. (Ad.) (Bromide of Lithia.) Can be obtained of the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water 1 in 10; afterwards distilled water with 5 per cent. of spirit for 1 and 3 ×; then rectified spirit.

Lithium Carbonicum. (Lithic Carbonate, L_2CO_3.) Carbonate of Lithia. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration; but a saturated solution in distilled water is suggested to form the 1 attenuation. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only, 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B. *Solubility*:—1 in 100 cold water. *Not official.*—No. 1 solution in distilled water.

Lobelia Cardinalis. (Ap.) N.O. Lobeliaceæ. Cardinal Flower. Habitat, common in low grounds of the United States. Parts employed, the mature plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Lobelia Cerulea. (Ap.) N.O. Lobeliaceæ. *Syn.* Lobelia Syphilitica. Blue Lobelia, Great Lobelia. Habitat, North America. Part employed, leaves and root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Lobelia Inflata. N.O. Lobeliaceæ. Indian Tobacco. Habitat Canada to Southern States. Flowers summer to autumn. Parts employed, the whole plant when in flower, and seed. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture should be imported from America. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the dry herb imported from North America. It has been suggested to prepare a tincture with ether from the dried plant:—Lobelia, 1 oz.; spirit of ether, 10. Macerate for a week, and strain.

Lolium Temulentum. (Ap.) N.O. Graminaceæ. Bearded Darnel. Habitat: native of Europe, but now rare. Part employed, the ripe spikelets. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Lotiones. Lotions are prepared in the following ways:—1. By simply diluting the medicine with distilled water in the proportion of 1 in 10, or 1 in 100; in the latter case, 1½ fluid drachms to the pint is pretty nearly correct. 2. By diluting a glycerole of the medicine with four or nine times its measure of distilled water. 3. By mixing the medicine in the proportion of 1 in 100 with dilute alcohol to make an evaporating lotion.

Lupulus. (Ap.) (Humulus Lupulus.) N.O. Cannabinaceæ.

The Hop. Habitat, Great Britain. Part employed, the seeded spikes. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture (proof spirit.)

Lycopodium. (Lycopodium clavatum.) N.O. Lycopodiaceæ. *Syn.* Muscus terrestris repens, Pes ursinus. Club Moss, Wolf's Claw. Habitat, Central and Northern Europe, Russian Asia, N. America, Great Britain. Part employed, the spores. *Preparation.*—Trituration; tincture also is prepared, but of doubtful virtue. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—In the tincture it is a question whether the spores are thoroughly broken up; ether will effect this; and a tincture might be made in the same way as suggested for lobelia; or 1 ounce of lycopodium may be digested a week with 4 ounces, or less, of pure ether in a wide-mouth stoppered bottle, after which the stopper should be removed, and the ether allowed to evaporate, the lycopodium being digested with 10 ounces of rectified spirit. *Not official.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Lycopus Virginicus. (Ap.) N.O. Labiatæ. Bugle Weed. Habitat, shady, moist places; common in North America. Part employed, the whole fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Magnesia Carbonica. (Magnesic Carbonate, Light Carbonate of Magnesia, $(MgCO_3)_3MgO5H_2O$). The preparation used by homœopathists is the magnesiæ carbonas levis of the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. N.B.—Solubility, 1 in 2,493 of cold water; 1 in 9,000 of hot water. *Not official.*—No. 2 solution in distilled water, with 5 per cent. of spirit added; 5 × with the same; 3 with proof spirit, and after, rectified.

Magnesia Muriatica. (Magnesic Chloride, $MgCl_2$.) Muriate of Magnesia. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit for 1 ×, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

agnesia Sulphurica. (Magnesic Sulphate, $MgSO_47H_2O$.) psom Salts. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

Preparation.—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and 1, solution as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Magnesii Boras cum **Ammonii Citrate.** (Ap.) The Citrated Borate of Magnesia, which consists of boracite, $3MgO4Br_2O_3$, and citrate of ammonia, has been recommended as a remedy for renal calculus. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Manganum Aceticum. (Manganous Acetate, $Mn2C_2H_3O_2$ $4H_2O$). Acetate of Manganese. Prepared by saturating pure acetic acid with carbonate of manganese, and crystallizing. *Preparation.*—Solution in water for 1 ×, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and 1, solution as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—No. 1 pilules.

Manganum Carbonicum. (Manganous Carbonate, $Mn.CO_3$). Carbonate of Manganese. Can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Melilotus Officinalis. (Ad.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Melilot, Sweet Clover. Useful in affections of the chest. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Meloë Majalis, et **Meloë Proscarabæus.** (Ap.) Oil Beetle. Two beetles, the first common in England, and the second equally so in Germany, which emit a yellow acrid juice when handled. Part employed, the fresh insect, or the acrid fluid. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Menyanthes. (Menyanthes trifoliata.) N.O. Gentianaceæ. Buckbean, Marsh Trefoil. Habitat, Europe, Russian Asia, North America, and Great Britain. Flowers from June to August. Part employed, the whole plant, in autumn, after the seed is ripe. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Mephitis Putorius. Class, Mammalia; order, Feræ; fam., Mustelidæ; genus, Mephitis. The Skunk. Part employed, the secretion of the preputial follicles, obtained in America, direct from the animal. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms* *for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Mercurialis. (Mercurialis perennis.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Dog Mercury. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia, England and Scotland. Flowers in early spring. Part employed, the entire fresh plant when in flower and fruit. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Mercurii Bi-Bromidum. (Ap.) (Mercuric Bromide, $HgBr_2$). Recently recommended for the treatment of uterine disease. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Mercurii Biniodidum. (Mercuric Iodide, HgI_2.) *Syn.* Mercurius Biniodatus, Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum.—P.B. Red Iodide of Mercury. Prepared as directed in the P.B. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B. *Solubility*—Almost insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but entirely in ether, or in the aqueous solution of iodide of potassium, iodide of zinc, or chloride of sodium.

Mercurii Bromidum. (Ap.) (Mercurous Bromide, $HgBr$.)

Mercurii Cyanidum. (Ap.) (Mercuric Cyanide, HgC_2N_2.) *Syn.* Mercurii Cyanuretum, Hydrargyri Cyanuretum, H. Cyanidum, Bicyanide of Mercury. Can be obtained from the operative chemist. Like corrosive sublimate, this is a very powerful preparation of mercury. *Preparations.*—Solution in rectified spirit; trituration.

Mercurii Iodidum. (Mercurous Iodide, HgI.) *Syn.* Mercurius Iodatus, M. Protoiodatus, Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. Prepared as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration. Should be freshly prepared, as biniodide of mercury forms after being kept some time, and becomes evident in minute red specks pervading the mass. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Mercurii Præcipitatus Albus. (Ap.) (Mercuric-Ammonic Chloride, $HgH_2''NCl$.) *Syn.* Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum

(B.P.) Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum, Hyd. Præcipitatum Album. White Precipitate. Made as ordered in the B.P. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Mercurii Præcipitatus Ruber. (Ap.) (Mercuric Oxide, HgO.) *Syn.* Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. Red Precipitate, Red Oxide of Mercury of the B.P. Can be obtained of the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Mercurius Acetatus. (Mercurous Acetate, Subacetate of Mercury, $HgC_2H_3O_2$.) Procured from the operative chemists. Should be kept in the dark. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Mercurius Corrosivus. (Mercuric Chloride, $HgCl_2$.) *Syn.* Hydrargyri Perchloridum(P.B.), Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus. Bichloride of Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Perchloride of Mercury. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B. *Solubility*—1 in 19 of water, 1 in 7 of rectified spirit, 1 in 6 of ether. Antidote, albumen, white of egg, in moderate quantity; 4 grains of corrosive sublimate require the white of one egg.

Mercurius Dulcis. (Mercurous Chloride, HgCl.) *Syn.* Hydrargyri Subchloridum (B.P.). Subchloride of Mercury, Calomelas, Calomel. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4 dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Insoluble in water, spirit and ether.

Mercurius Iodatus cum **Kali Iodatum.** (Ad.) (Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium, KgK_2I_4.) This is a canary-yellow salt, formed by the chemical union of one equivalent of red iodide of mercury and two equivalents of iodide of potassium. It is freely soluble in water. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water; trituration.

Mercurius Solubilis. (Mercurius solubilis Hahnemannii, Impure, Hg_2O.) *Process.*—Take of mercury, 4 ounces; nitric acid, s.g. 1·2, 9 fluid ounces; macerate at a temperature below 70° for a week or ten days; then separate the crystals which have formed from any metallic mercury which may remain undissolved; dry on blotting paper. These crystals are then triturated in a glass mortar with one-fourth its weight of best alcohol; the alcohol being converted into ether is thrown away; the process of trituration with fresh alcohol is repeated, until the smell of ether no longer occurs; when this is accomplished, dry the salt on blotting paper. Triturate for a quarter of an hour in a glass mortar the dried salt with twice its weight of distilled water, decant the clear fluid, and repeat the operation with the same quantity of fresh distilled water; decant the clear fluid and mix the two solutions. Finally, precipitate with caustic ammonia, which will be the so-called *Black* Oxide of Mercury. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Mercurius Sulphuratus Ruber. (Mercuric Sulphide, HgS.) *Syn.* Cinnabar, Vermilion. May be obtained from the operative chemists as vermilion. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Mercurius Vivus. (Metallic Mercury, Quicksilver, Hg.) *Syn.* Hydrargyrum. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Some difficulty is experienced in making the first decimal trituration, the globules of mercury remaining a long time visible; the process is greatly facilitated by the addition of a few drops of water, so as to damp the sugar of milk.

Mezereum. (Daphne mezereum.) N.O. Thymeliaceæ. *Syn.* Chamælia Germanica, Daphnoides, Thymelæa. Common Mezereon, Spurge Olive. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia. Flowers February and March. Part employed, the bark, collected before flowering time. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Millefolium. (Achillea Millefolium.) N.O. Compositæ. Milfoil, or Yarrow. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia, North America; common in England. Flowers the whole summer. Part employed, the entire plant in June and July. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 65 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Mitchella Repens. (Ap.) N.O. Cinchonaceæ. Partridge Berry, Checker Berry. Habitat, the United States, and must not be confounded, on account of its common name, with the Gaultheria procumbens. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Morphia. (Ap.) ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2O$.) Prepared from opium, and may be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit.

Morphiæ Acetas. (Ap.) (Morphia Acetate of the B.P., $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3C_2H_4O_2$.) Acetate of Morphia. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in a mixture of three measures of distilled water and one of rectified spirit.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. (Ap.) (Morphia Hydrochlorate of the B.P., $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3,HCl3H_2O$.) *Syn.* Morphia Muriatica. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. Muriate of Morphia. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in a mixture of three measures of distilled water with one of rectified spirit.

Morphiæ Sulphas. (Ap.) (Morphia Sulphate, $2(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)H_2SO_45H_2O$.) Sulphate of Morphia. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Moschus. (Moschus moschiferus.) Musk. Class, Mammalia; order, Ungulata; family, Bovidæ; tribe, Moschina. The inspissated and dried secretion of the preputial follicles of the musk deer. Imported from China and India. *Preparation.*—Trituration; ϕ tincture, 1 in 20, with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Musk is much adulterated, and great care should be exercised in the selection of the sample. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Murex Purpurea. (Ap.) Part employed, the entire mollusc. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Mygale Avicularia. (The Bird Spider of Texas.) Part employed, the entire insect. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit.

Mygale Lasiodora. (Ad.) (Cuban Spider.) Part employed, the virus of a poisonous spider found in Cuba. *Preparations.*—Trituration of the spider; tincture.

Myosotis Symphytifolia. (Ad.) N.O. Boraginaceæ. Part employed, the root.

Myrica Cerifera. (Ap.) N.O. Myricaceæ. Bayberry, Waxberry, Candleberry, Wax Myrtle. Habitat, sandy soil near the sea shore of North and South America, India, and Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in May. Part employed, the bark of the root, which possesses stimulant and astringent properties in diarrhœa and dysentery. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Myrtus Communis. (Ap.) N.O. Myrtaceæ. Common Myrtle. Habitat, a native of Persia; naturalized in the south of Europe. Parts employed, the fresh shoots and leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Nabulus Serpentaria. (Ap.) Prenanthus Serpens. N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Lion's Foot, White Lettuce, Rattlesnake Root. Habitat, common in mountainous districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and other parts of the United States. Supposed by some to be a variety of the Nabalus Alba. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Naja. (Naja Tripudians.) Class, Reptilia; order, Squamata; sub-order, Columbrina; family, Elapidæ. Cobra de Capello, Hooded Snake. Part employed, the venom, collected as explained under the head of CROTALUS. *Preparation.*—Solution in glycerine, and subsequent attenuation in the same manner as Crotalus. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 6, solution only; 6 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Narcissus Poeticus. (Ap.) N.O. Amaryllidaceæ. Poet's Narcissus. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Narcotia. (Ap.) (Narcotine, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$.) An alkaloid obtained from opium; procured from the operative chemists.

Preparations.—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit. Insoluble in water.

Narcotiæ Acetas. (Ap.) (Narcotine Acetate, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7 C_2H_4O_3$). Acetate of Narcotine. *Preparation.*—Same as corresponding salt of morphia.

Narcotiæ Hydrochloras. (Ap.) (Narcotine Hydrochlorate, $C_{22}H_{28}NO_7HCl3H_2O$.) *Preparation.*—Same as corresponding salt of morphia.

Natri Arsenias. (Ap.) (Hydro-disodic Arseniate, $Na_2 HAsO_4 12H_2O$.) Arseniate of Soda. Prepared as directed in the B.P. Found useful in certain forms of scrofula. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1; distilled water with 5 per cent. of rectified spirit added, for 3× and 2; dilute alcohol for 3; and afterwards rectified spirit.

Natri Hypophosphis. (Ap.) (Sodic Hypophosphite, $NaPH_2O_2$.) Hypophosphite of Soda. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in syrup. It is soluble 1 in 2 of glycerine; and we think this a better vehicle than the syrup for the 1×

Natri Iodidum. (Ap.) (Sodic Iodide, NaI.) Iodide of Sodium. Obtained from the operative chemists. This has been stated to have an elective affinity for the periosteum of the jaws. *Preparations.*—Solution in dilute alcohol; trituration.

Natri Phosphas. (Ap.) (Hydro-disodic Phosphate, $Na_2 HPO_4 12H_2O$.) Common Phosphate of Soda. Purified by re-crystallization. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Natri Sulphis. (Ap.) (Sodic Sulphite, $Na_2SO_3 10H_2O$.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Natrum Carbonicum. (Sodic Carbonate, $Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$.) Common soda of the shops, purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1×, dilute alcohol for 1, 20 O.P. spirit for 3×, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1× to 3, trituration; 1× and 1, solution as above; 3× and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—No. 1 pilules.

Natrum Causticum. (Ap.) (Sodic Hydrate, NaHO.) The

Liquor Sodæ B.P., containing 18·8 grains in each fluid ounce is used. *Preparation.*—1 fluid drachm mixed with 3 fluid drachms of distilled water will form the 1 attenuation, from which the others can be prepared with spirit.

Natrum Muriaticum. (Sodic Chloride, NaCl.) Common Salt purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallisation. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×, 20 O.P. spirit for 1, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × solution as above; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Natrum Nitricum. (Sodic Nitrate, $NaNO_3$.) Prepared from the native salt (cubic nitre) by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×, rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 ×, solution as above; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Natrum Sulphuratum. (Ap.) (Impure Sodic Sesquisulphide, Na_2S_3 with Na_2SO_4.) It contains a considerable amount of sulphate of soda. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Natrum Sulphuricum. (Sodic Sulphate, $Na_2SO_4 10H_2O$.) Glauber Salts. Prepared by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization. Obtained from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×, dilute alcohol for 1, 20 O.P. spirit for 3 ×, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × and 1, solution as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—No. 1 pilules.

Niccoli Sulphas. (Ap.) (Nickel Sulphate, $NiSO_4 7H_2O$.) Sulphate of Nickel. This salt is formed by dissolving carbonate of nickel in dilute sulphuric acid, concentrating the solution, and setting aside to crystallize. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water.

Niccolum Carbonicum. (Nickel Carbonate, $NiCO_3$.) It is precipitated as a crystalline powder by pouring a solution of pure nitrate of nickel into a large excess of a solution of bicarbonate of soda, collecting the precipitate, washing and drying. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Niccolum Bromidum. (Ad.) (Bromide of Nickel.) *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water. Suggested for headaches.

Nicotine. (Nicotylia, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$.) (Ap.) A volatile liquid alkaloid obtained from Tobacco, and having a characteristic odour. *Preparation.*—Solution in absolute alcohol.

Nuphar Lutea. (Ap.) N.O. Nymphæaceæ. Small Yellow Pond Lily. Habitat, England. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture, using dilute alcohol.

Nux Juglans. (Juglans regia.) N.O. Juglandaceæ. Walnut. Habitat, Persia and North America; abundantly grown in Europe. Parts employed, the fresh leaves or the green unripe fruit; the leaves collected while the fruit is very young; the fruit in July. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with dilute spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ to 1 pilules; tincture trituration.

Nux Moschata. (Myristica Officinalis.) N.O. Myristicaceæ. *Syn.* Nux Myristica. Nutmeg. Habitat, Molucca Islands. Part employed, the kernel or common nutmeg. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered kernel.

Nux Vomica. (Strychnos Nux Vomica.) N.O. Loganiaceæ. *Syn.* Nux Vomica officinarum. Poison Nut. Parts employed, the seeds as imported from the East Indies. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using 20 per cent. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered seeds.

Nymphæa Odorata. (Ap.) Nymphæaceæ. White Pond Lily, Sweet Scented Water Lily. Part employed, the fresh root. *Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

Ocymum Canum. (Ap.) N.O. Labiatæ. Alfavaca. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Œnanthe Crocata. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. Hemlock, Water Dropwort, or Deadtongue. Habitat, Great Britain.

Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit.

Oleander. (Nerium Oleander.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. Common Rosebay. Habitat, Southern Europe and East Indies. Part employed, the fresh or dried leaves of the wild plant, collected at the commencement of flowering. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit; ϕ tincture of the dry leaves, 1 in 10, with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Oleum Amygdalæ. (Almond Oil of the B.P.)

Oleum Animale. (Oleum Animale Ætherium.) Dippel's Animal Oil. An empyreumatic oil obtained during the destructive distillation of bone, ivory, hair, wool, &c. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Ol. Jecoris Aselli. (Ad.) Cod-liver Oil. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of Gadus morrhua by a steam heat. *Preparations.*—Pure oil; trituration; tincture.

Oleum Olivæ. (Olive Oil of the B.P.)

Ol. Ricini. (Ad.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Extracted from the seeds of Ricinus communis. *Preparation.*—Trituration (1 dr. ol. ricini to 9 drachms sacch. lactis); solution in absolute alcohol for 1 × (Hale.)

Ol. Santalum. (Ad.) N.O. Santalaceæ. Extracted from the wood of the Santalum album, growing in the Indies, China, and Ceylon. Useful in all affections of mucous surfaces of the respiratory and urinary organs. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit.

Opium. (Papaver Somniferum.) N.O. Papaveraceæ. *Syn.* P. sylvestre, P. sativum. White Poppy. Part employed, the inspissated juice constituting the opium of commerce. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture, 1 in 20, using proof spirit; trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; ϕ and 1 ×, tincture; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Opodeldocs. Opodeldocs are semi-solid liniments, and are prepared as follows:—Take of white curd soap, 4½ ounces; rectified spirit, 15 fluid ounces; distilled water, 9 fluid ounces. Dissolve the soap in the water by a gentle heat, then add very gradually the rectified spirit and the medicine (in the proportion of 1 fluid drachm of φ tincture to 9 fluid drachms of the opodeldoc); stir well, and while still fluid strain and pour into bottles. Arnica and rhus are the two chief remedies used in this form; others also are in frequent use, as the following—Bryonia, arnica and rhus mixed as recommended by Dr. Hering, rhododendron, aconite, belladonna, &c.

Opuntia Vulgaris. (Ad.) N.O. Cactaceæ. Prickly Pear. A species of cactus found all over the United States, in sandy fields, and under rocks. It affects the intestinal mucous membrane. Flowers in June. *Preparations.*—Tincture of the whole plant; tincture of the fresh petals.

Origanum Vulgare. (Ap.) N.O. Labiatæ. Common or Wild Marjoram. Habitat, temperate regions of America and Great Britain. Part employed, the fresh plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture (proof spirit).

Osmium. (Os.) (Ap.) A rare metal found associated with platinum. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Pæonia. (Pæonia officinalis.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Rosa benedicta. Peony. Habitat, France and Germany; cultivated in gardens. Flowers in spring. Part employed, the fresh root in April. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 50 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Palladium. (Pd.) (Ap.) A rare metal found associated with platinum. *Preparation.*—Trituration, 1 × to 3, &c.

Panax Quinquefolium.—*See* GINSENG.

Papaya. (Ap.) (Carica Papaya). N.O. Papayaceæ. The Papaw Tree. Habitat, South America, and the warmer parts of the Old World. Part employed, the unripe fruit. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Paris Quadrifolia. N.O. Trilliaceæ. *Syn.* Herba Paris, Solanum quadrifolium, Aconitum pardalianches. Herb Paris, True-love, One Berry. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia, and several parts of Britain. Flowers in spring and early summer. Part employed, the entire plant at commencement of flowering. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Passiflora Incarnata. (Ad.) N.O. Passifloraceæ. White Passion Flower. Habitat, dry soil, Virginia, Kentucky and southward. Flowering time, May to July. Used in syphilis and tetanus. Parts employed, fresh or dried leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

Penthorum Sedoides. (Ad.) N.O. Crassulaceæ. Virginia Stone Crop. Found growing in wet grounds throughout the United States and Canada. Flowering time, July and October. Used in cases of catarrh and diarrhœa. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Pepo. (Cucurbita Pepo.) (Ap.) N.O. Cucurbitaceæ. The Common Pumpkin. Habitat: cultivated in Great Britain. Part employed, the seeds. *Preparations.*—Emulsion or pulp, with milk or cream, as a remedy for tapeworm. See Dr. Hale's "New Remedies."

Pepsin. (Ad.) Triturations are made of the powdered pepsin in the usual way, but are not generally used. We have introduced a preparation which we term "Soluble Pepsin." This is a solution of the gastric juice preserved in its freshest state, and having the following great advantage:—*it is not injured by the process of drying.* When prescribed it should be designated as Soluble Pepsin (Keene & Ashwell).

Petroleum. *Syn.* Ol. Petræ Album. This is made by agitating the liquid portion of commercial petroleum with sulphuric acid, and then rectifying the portion which this acid does not act upon. Its chemical constitution is very complex. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Petroselinum. (Petroselinum Sativum.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Apium Petroselinum. Common Parsley. Habitat, Eastern Mediterranean; naturalized in most places. Flowers in summer. Part employed, the entire fresh plant, just as flowering commences. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with dilute spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture only; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture 82 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ to 1 pilules; tincture trituration.

Phellandrium. (Œnanthe Phellandrium.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* P. aquaticum. Fine-leaved Water Dropwort. Habitat, temperate Europe and Russian Asia: not uncommon in England and Ireland. Flowers in summer. Part employed, the ripe fruit, in September. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Phoradendron. (Ad.) (Phoradendron flavescens). N.O. Loranthaceæ. *Syn.* Viscum flavescens. American, or False Mistletoe; grows on the elm. *Symptoms of poisoning.*—Vomiting, great thirst, followed by frequent discharge of bloody mucus from the bowels, with tenesmus. Parts employed, the ripe berries. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Phosphorus. This well-known substance may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists. *Preparations.*—1. Solution of 1 part of phosphorus in 500 parts of ether, an equal bulk of absolute alcohol being added, so as to make the 3 × attenuation. 2. Solution of 1 part of phosphorus in 1000 parts of absolute alcohol, which will form the 3 × attenuation. When making either of these solutions the bottle, with the stopper loose, should be placed in hot water till the phosphorus melts, when the stopper should be firm and the melted phosphorus well shaken with the liquid. It is well to keep a stick of phosphorus in the alcoholic solution, so that it may always retain its full strength. Both solutions should be made frequently, and preserved in yellow actinic stoppered bottles. The attenuations above 3 × are prepared with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—Soluble in cod-liver oil, with which it can be given in cases of consumption; soluble 1 in 500 of absolute alcohol.

Physostigma Venenosum. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* Physostigmatis faba. Calabar Bean. Imported from Western Africa. Parts employed, the seeds or bean. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit.

Phytolacca. (Phytolacca decandra.) N.O. Phytolaccaceæ.

Syn. Phytolacca vulgaris, P. Americana, Solanum racemosum Americanum, Solanum magnum Virginiam, Blitum Americanum. Poke. Habitat, North America, South of Europe, Portugal to Greece, Africa, Barbary States. Parts employed, the root and the berries; the former collected late in the autumn, or during winter; the berries when ripe. *Preparations.*—ϕ tincture of the root, corresponding with dilute spirit; ϕ tincture of the berries, with proof spirit; trituration of the dried root; and trituration of Phytollaccin. The tincture of the root should be dispensed when no other direction is given. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ to 1, tincture; 1 × to 3, trituration; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture from the dry root; ϕ to 1 pilules tincture trituration.

Picric Acid.—*See* ACID. PICRICUM.

Pilocarpia. (Ap.) Pilocarpine. The alkaloid existing in Jaborandi (Pilocarpus pinnatifolius). Gerard's process is as follows:—Prepare a soft extract of either the leaves or bark with proof spirit; digest this with water, filter, and wash. Evaporate the filtrate to a soft extract, cautiously add ammonia in slight excess, shake with chloroform, separate the latter, and evaporate. The residue is impure pilocarpine, which may be purified by re-solution in acidulated water, and re-crystallization from chloroform. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Pilules, to medicate. In the "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," it is recommended that pilules should not be medicated with a tincture made of spirit weaker than 20 O.P. For medicating pilules with a tincture whose alcoholic strength is 20 O.P. proceed as follows:—Take of unmedicated pilules a sufficiency, and fill a round bottle three parts full, and for every ounce of pilules add 50 minims of the tincture, and well shake; or, better still, roll them horizontally in the hand, or on the counter, and set aside to dry. For pilules which are to be medicated with a tincture, or attenuation, made of a stronger spirit—*i.e.*, 40 O.P. or upwards—it is better to have specially prepared pilules, as the ordinary kind, being very hard, will not readily absorb the tincture. To each pound of pure pilules in a bottle add 10 minims of distilled water, and roll horizontally as directed above. This will be sufficient to damp them, and they will then be in a condition to receive the tincture.

From long experience we find this a better plan than reducing the alcoholic strength of the tincture, as recommended on p. 37 of the B.H.P., which in the case of strong resinous preparations will give a precipitate. Although pilules medicated with proof spirit tinctures are not official, we give the following method which answers very well, and as the ϕ pilules are frequently ordered, it is very desirable the chemist should be able to prepare them :—Take of unmedicated pilules a sufficiency, and to each ounce add 30 minims by measure of the tincture, and treat as before. In this case it is better to add 15 minims first, and when dry, the other 15 minims, being careful to roll them occasionally to prevent them adhering. Pure pilules will also absorb and retain 20 minims of a tincture made with dilute alcohol. After the medicine has been in contact with the pilules for about half an hour to one hour the cork should be loosened to allow the superfluous spirit, if any, to evaporate. N.B.—Unmedicated pilules should be obtained of the manufacturing homœopathic chemist, and not from a confectioner.

Pimpinella Saxifraga. (Ap.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. Pimpinel, Burnet Saxifrage. Habitat, dry meadows and pastures in Europe. Part employed, the fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Piper Methysticum. (Ad.) N.O. Piperaceæ. *Syn.* Macropiper Methysticum. Kava Root, Kava Kava. Grown in the Sandwich Islands, and used by the natives to form an intoxicating drink. Recommended for gonorrhœa and for gout. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Plantago Major. N.O. Plantaginaceæ. Greater Plantain, Way-bread or Way-bred, Healing Plant, Englishman's Foot. Habitat, Europe and North America. Flowers May to October. Parts employed, the fresh root and leaves when flowering commences. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of fresh root and leaves corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture 75 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Platina. (Platinum, Pt.) Obtained by precipitation from a dilute solution of perchloride of platinum, by means of well-polished iron rods, upon which it is deposited as a spongy iron-grey mass without lustre; soft and light. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards: tincture, pilules or globules.

Platini Chloridum. (Ap.) (Platinic Chloride, $PtCl_4$.) *Syn.* Platina Muriatica. Perchloride of Platinum. Can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

Platini et Ammonii Chloridum. (Ap.) (Ammonio-platinic Chloride, $2H_4NClPtCl_4$.) Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Platini et Natri Chloridum. (Ap.) (Sodio-platinic Chloride, $2NaClPtCl_4 6H_2O$.) Can be obtained from the operative chemists. Soluble in water, alcohol and ether. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

Plumbi Carbonas. (Ap.) (Plumbic Carbonate, $PbCO_3$.) *Syn.* Plumbum Carbonicum. Carbonate of Lead. Prepared as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Plumbi Iodidum. (Ap.) (Plumbic Iodide, PbI_2.) Iodide of Lead. Prepared as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Plumbi Nitras. (Ap.) (Plumbic Nitrate, $Pb2NO_3$.) Nitrate of Lead. Prepared as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—(Trituration?); solution in rectified spirit for 1 and above.

Plumbum. (Metallic Lead, Pb.) Obtained from the operative chemists chemically pure and beaten into thin leaf. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Plumbum Aceticum. (Normal Plumbic Acetate, $Pb2C_2H_3O_2 3H_2O$.) The sugar of lead of commerce, purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in distilled water for 1 ×, using dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above. These should always be freshly made. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × and 1, solution: 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B. Solubility, 10 in 25 of water.

Podophyllin. (Resin of Podophyllum.) Obtained as directed in the B.P. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Not Official.*—Tincture: resin 1, rectified spirit 10, and called 1 × from which the following dilutions can be made with rectified spirit, and pilules, 1 × and upwards; tincture trituration.

Podophyllum Peltatum. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Anapodophyllum canadense, Aconitifolius humilis, Podophyllum callicarpum. May Apple, Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ducksfoot. Habitat, Canada, Louisiana, and other parts of United States. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of dry root, using 20 O.P. spirit. Tincture of the fresh root as imported from North America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Polygonum Punctatum. (Ap.) N.O. Polygonaceæ. *Syn.* P. hydropiperoides (Michaux). Smart Weed. Habitat, most parts of the United States, and southward of North America, from whence the tincture should be imported. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. N.B.—Possesses properties similar to those of the European water-pepper. Flowers August and September.

Polymnia Uvedalia. (Ad.) N.O. Compositæ. Bearsfoot. Found in west of New York to Illinois. It acts on the spleen. *Preparation.*—Whole-plant tincture.

Polyporus Officinalis. (Ap.) N.O. Fungi. *Syn.* Boletus laricis; B. purgans. Larch Agaric, White Agaric. A fungus growing on the larch tree in all countries. Part employed, the entire fungus. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using dilute alcohol.

Polyporus Pinicola. (Ad.) N.O. Fungi. Pine Agaric. This species of fungus grows upon the trunk of the white pine. Useful in intermittent fevers. *Preparations.*—Tincture or trituration of the *fresh* fungus.

Populus Tremuloides. (Ap.) N.O. Amentaceæ. American Aspen. Habitat, woods of North America. Parts employed, the inner bark and leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Potency.—*See* ATTENUATIONS.

Pothos Fœtida. (Ap). N.O. Orontiaceæ. *Syn.* Dracontium fœtidum, Ictodes fœtidus, Symplocarpus fœtidus. Skunk Cabbage. Habitat, the United States. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Prenanthus Serpens—*See* NABULUS SERPENTARIA.

Prunos Spinosa. (Prunus Communis.) N.O. Rosaceæ. *Syn.* Prunus insititia. Blackthorn, Sloe. Habitat, Europe, and

Russian and Central Asia; Britain. Flowers early in spring. Part employed, the flowers when the plant is just commencing to flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Prunus Virginiana.—*See* CERASUS VIRGINIANA.

Ptelea Trifoliata. N. O. Rutaceæ. Water Ash, Wingseed, Shrubby Trefoil, Swamp Dogwood, Hop-tree. Habitat, North America. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Pulsatilla. (Pulsatilla nigricans.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Anemone pratensis, Herba venti. Meadow Anemone, Pasque-flower, Wind-flower. Habitat, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, and some parts of England. Flowers in spring, and again in August and September. Part employed, the entire plant when in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh plant tincture can be imported from Germany. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the dry herb.

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Anemone pratensis, A. Ludoviciana, A. Nuttalliana. American Pulsatilla. Habitat, British America, Valley of the Rocky Mountains, on the Missouri and Platte, Illinois. Part employed, the entire plant when in flower in the spring. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture imported from North America. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Pyrexin. (Ad.) *Syn.* Pyrogen. Sepsin. Dr. Drysdale gives the following mode of preparation:—Take half a pound of chopped lean beef, put into one pint of water from the tap, and macerate on the sunny side of a wall for two or three weeks, so that a pellicle may form and the maceration fluid assume a reddish, thick, and fetid appearance; strain through muslin and filter; evaporate the filtered liquid to dryness in a water bath at boiling heat. The dry residue, which forms a brown, caky mass, rub up in a glass mortar with 2 ounces of rectified spirit, and allow to digest for two hours; boil for five minutes this spirituous maceration, filter, and thoroughly dry in the warm chamber the residue that is on the filter, which forms a hard, brownish mass weighing 54 grains. Rub this with 540 minims of distilled water; allow to stand an hour and a half, and then filter. This clear amber-coloured liquor which passes through is the watery extract or solution of sepsin. To this add double the volume—*i.e.*, 1080 minims of glycerine, and label Pyrexin, ϕ, which forms the standard solution of sepsin, of which one minim corresponds to the water extract of one-thirtieth of a grain of dry sepsin. The solution is amber-coloured, and remains perfectly clear throughout, and without any trace of mould fungi on the surface eight months after preparation. On testing by subcutaneous injection in white mice, in quantities from 1 minim upwards, and with simultaneous control experiments with like quantities of pure glycerine diluted with one.third water, it was found that one, two, and three minims produced palpable effects, though not fatal; while four minims were fatal in some cases, and six minims uniformly so, the corresponding control experiments being innocuous. As sepsin is of the nature, probably, of peptones, and extremely favourable to the growth of accidental Bacteria, whose germs exist in all ordinary water, it should, if given internally, not be prescribed in an aqueous mixture, but dispensed in pure glycerine, or in glycerine with one-third of distilled water, and the dose dropped into a spoonful of water at the time of administering.

Quebracho. (Ad.) (Aspidosperma Quebracho.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. White Quebracho. A Brazilian plant, used as a febrifuge, and in dyspnœa. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Quinia. (Ad.) (Pure Quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,3H_2O$.) The alkaloid found in Peruvian bark. Used as a febrifuge and tonic. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Quiniæ Arsenias. (Ap.) (Triquinia Arseniate $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_32H_3AsO_42H_2O$.) *Syn.* Chininum Arsenicum. This may be prepared by directly combining pure Quinine and

Arsenic Acid. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in 20 O.P. spirit.

Quiniæ Bromidum. (Ad.) (Bromide of Quinine.) *Preparation.*—Trituration. For agne, &c.

Quiniæ Hydrochloras. (Ap.) (Quinia Hydrochlorate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HCl$.) *Syn.* Chininum Muriaticum. Prepared by mixing hot solutions of chloride of barium and sulphate of quinine, and filtering while still hot—to separate the sulphate of barium—and setting aside to crystallize. This has several advantages over the sulphate, being more soluble and more stable, and not likely to become flocculent on keeping. *Preparations.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit for 1 ×, after which rectified spirit may be used; trituration.

Quiniæ Hydrocyanas. (Ap.) (Quinia Hydrocyanate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HCN$.) This may also be prepared by direct union of its acid and base. It is an unstable salt in solution. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which must be freshly prepared.

Quiniæ Sulphas. (Quinia Sulphate $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4$ $7H_2O$.) *Syn.* Chininum Sulphuricum. The sulphate of an alkaloid prepared from yellow cinchona bark and cinchona lancifolia. May be had from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration for 1 ×, unless sulphuric acid is added in excess; a solution of 1 in 15 can be made by adding a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid. The salt is sufficiently soluble in 20 O.P. spirit to allow of a 1 solution being made, and from this the higher attenuations should be prepared with rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—Below 1, trituration or solution as above; 1 and upwards, trituration, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.* 1 in 1,000 of water, 1 in 200 rectified spirit.

Rana Bufo. (Ad.) (The Common Toad.) A tincture has been made of this animal in the same way as Cancer Astacus, with rectified spirit.

Ranunculus Acris. (Ap.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Tall Crowfoot, or Buttercup. Habitat, fields; common eastward in North America. Flowers June to August. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. Average loss of moisture, 70 per cent.

Ranunculus Bulbosus. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* R. tuberosus. Bulbous Crowfoot. Habitat, greater part of Europe. Parts employed, the entire plant when in flower in early summer. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. It should be frequently prepared and carefully preserved. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 70 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Ranunculus Flammula. (Ap.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Smaller Spearwort. Habitat, shore of Lake Ontario. Rare. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Ranunculus Repens. (Ap.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Creeping Crowfoot. Habitat, moist or shady places, wet meadows, Europe and America. Flowers May to August. Part employed, the entire fresh plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture. Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent.

Ranunculus Sceleratus. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. *Syn.* Herba sardoa. Marsh Crowfoot, Celery-leaved Buttercup. Habitat, over nearly the whole of Europe and Russian and Central Asia; common in Britain. Part employed, the fresh herb when in flower during summer. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. It should be frequently prepared and carefully preserved. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Raphanus. (Raphanus sativus.) N.O. Cruciferæ. Common Radish. Habitat, native of China; cultivated all over Europe. Part employed, the fresh tuber immediately before flowering time in the spring. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Ratanhia. (Krameria triandra.) N.O. Krameriaceæ. Rhatany. Habitat, Peru and Bolivia. Part employed, the dried root as imported. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1

and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Rheum. (Rheum palmatum.) N.O. Polygonaceæ. *Syn.* Rhubarbarum. Rhubarb. Part employed, the dried root, as imported from Shanghai and Canton. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; trituration of the powdered root.

Rhododendron. (Rhododendron chrysanthum.) N.O. Ericaceæ. *Syn.* R. officinale. Golden-flowered Rhododendron. Habitat, the highest mountains of Siberia and the Caucasus; also in Kamtschatka. Parts employed, dried leaves and flower-buds, collected when the flower-buds are well developed but not opened. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration. Rhododendron opodeldoc recommended by the late Dr. Hering for rheumatism is made as follows:—Simple opodeldoc, 9 parts; ϕ tincture of rhododendron, 1 part. Mix.

Rhus Aromatica. (Ad.) N.O. Anacardiaceæ. Fragrant Sumach. Habitat, dry rocky soil from Vermont westward and southward. Flowering time, April and May. Part employed, the bark of the root. *Preparation.*—Tincture. Recommended in diabetes.

Rhus Glabrum. (Ap.) N.O. Anacardiaceæ. Common Sumach, Smooth Sumach, Pennsylvania S. and Upland S. Habitat, rocky or barren soil of the United States. Parts employed, the bark or leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Rhus Laurina. (Ap.) N.O. Anacardiaceæ.

Rhus. (Rhus toxicodendron.) N.O. Anacardiaceæ. *Syn.* Vitis Canadensis. Poison Oak, Poison Ivy. Habitat, North America. Parts employed, the fresh leaves collected in May and June before flowering, at sunset, and never exposed to the sun. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh-plant tincture should be imported from North America. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the dry leaves as imported, using

40 O.P. spirit. Rhus opodeldoc as follows:—Take of the simple opodeldoc 9 fluid ounces, and stir in 1 fluid ounce of *ϕ* tincture of rhus, and whilst still fluid pour into bottles and allow to get cold. Useful for rheumatism, stiff joints, old strains, &c., &c.

Rhus Radicans. N.O. Anacardiaceæ. Habitat, North America. Part employed, fresh leaves. *Preparation*—*ϕ* tincture corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*ϕ* and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The tincture should be imported from North America. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Rhus Venenata. N.O. Anacardiaceæ. *Syn.* Rhus Vernix. Poison Sumach, Poison Elder, Varnish Tree. Habitat, in swamps, Canada and Northern States, Georgia, Louisiana and Japan. Parts employed, young shoots or the milky juice which exudes from incisions in the bark from June to August; and, like Rhus toxicodendron, it should be collected at sunset. *Preparation.*—*ϕ* tincture corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*ϕ* and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The fresh-plant tincture should be imported. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Ricinus Communis. (Ap.) N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. *Syn.* Palma Christi. Castor Oil Plant. Habitat, East and West Indies, South America, and China. Part employed: though the expressed oil is chiefly in use, on account of its purgative properties, the leaves have also been used, and are the official part in homœopathic practice. *Preparations.*—*ϕ* tincture; fluid extract.

Robinia Pseudo-Acacia. (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. False Acacia, Locust Tree. Habitat, North America. Part employed, the root-bark. *Preparation.*—*ϕ* tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit.

Rubinis Camphor. Equal parts of camphor and rectified spirit.

Rumex. (Rumex crispus.) N.O. Polygonaceæ. Curled Dock, Yellow Dock. Habitat, road-sides, ditches, and waste places throughout Europe, &c., Britain. Part employed, the fresh root, collecting when flowering commences, in summer. *Preparation.*—*ϕ* tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—*ϕ* and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 an upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Ruta. (Ruta graveolens.) N.O. Rutaceæ. *Syn.* R. hortensis et montana. Common Rue. Habitat, South of Europe; naturalized in our gardens. Part employed, the herb just after flowering has well commenced in June to September. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Sabadilla. (Asagræa officinalis.) N.O. Melanthaceæ. *Syn.* Veratrum sabadilla, Helonius off., Asagræa off. Cévadille. Habitat, Mexico. Part employed, the dried capsuled seeds, as imported from Vera Cruz. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit; trituration. In order to exhaust this drug it is necessary to allow it to macerate for a longer period than ordinary between each addition of spirit to the percolator. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture; 1 × to 3, trituration; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Sabina. (Juniperus Sabina.) N.O. Coniferæ. *Syn.* Sabina vulgaris, S. sterilis. Savin. Habitat, South of Europe and the Levant; cultivated in this country. Parts employed, fresh leaves and points of shoots of cultivated plants, collected in April and May. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 40 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 51 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Saccharum Lactis. (Sugar of Milk, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$.) A crystalline sugar, obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation. It is not found pure in commerce; starch is very commonly mixed with it. The powder should answer the following *Characters and Test:*—Scentless, gritty to the touch, faintly sweet; boiled with water and cooled, it gives no blue colour with an aqueous solution of iodine. It is better bought in the lump or stick, powdered and refined by solution in distilled water and careful re-crystallization, until it assumes the requisite purity and whiteness. It is then pulverized as finely as possible in a perfectly clean mortar, and sifted through a fine hair drum-sieve, which must not be used for other purposes. To be kept in well-closed glass jars in a dry cool place.—B.H.P.

Salicinum. (Ad.) (Salicin, $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$.) A neutral substance obtained from the bark of the Salix alba. Solubility, 1 in 28 of water. *Preparations.*—Trituration and solution. The medicinal properties are similar to those of sulphate of quinia.

Sambucus. (Sambucus nigra.) N.O. Caprifoliaceæ. The Elder. Habitat, woods and waste places in central and southern Europe; common in England and Wales. Flowers in early summer. Part employed, the fresh inner bark of the young branches, when flowers and young fruit are on the trees. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 69 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Sanguinara. (Sanguinaria Canadensis.) N.O. Papaveraceæ. *Syn.* S. grandiflora. Blood-root, Red-root, Puccoon. Habitat, open woods in light soils, Canada to Florida. Part employed, The rhizome. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit; trituration of sanguinarin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The tincture from the fresh rhizome should be imported from America. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture triturations; ϕ tincture from the dry rhizome.

Sanguinariæ Nitras. (Ad.) (Nitrate of Sanguinarina.) A very fine brownish-red powder, pungent, acrid, bitter, and inodorous. Soluble in alcohol, ether, water, and oils, but not in all proportions.—Dr. Hale. *Preparations.*—Solution in dilute alcohol, 1 in 200, using rectified spirit for 3 ×, &c.; trituration.

Santoninum. (Santonin, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.) A crystalline neutral principle prepared from the Levant Wormseed, or Artimesia contra. May be procured pure from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in warm rectified spirit for 1. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration;

1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.* 1 in 50 rectified spirit.

Sapo Animalis. (Curd Soap.) Made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting of about 60 per cent. of stearin. Employed in opodeldocs.

Sapo Durus (Hard Soap of the B.P.).

Sapo Mollis (Soft Soap of the B.P.).

Sarracenia Purpurea. (Ap.) N.O. Sarraceniaceæ. Huntsman's Cap, Pitcher Plant, Side-saddle Flower. Habitat, wet and boggy places from N. England to Minnesota, N. Illinois, and southward east of the Alleghanies. Flowers in June. Part employed, the whole plant. *Preparations.*—Infusion of the whole plant; ϕ tincture of the root. *Analogues.*—Perhaps Thuja. Suggested for small-pox, dyspeptic and gastric difficulties, uterine disorders, psoric diseases, scrofulous eruptions.

Sarsa. (Smilax officinalis.) N.O. Smilaceæ. *Syn.* S. sarsaparilla, S. medica, S. Peruviana. Sarsaparilla. Habitat, Central America. Part employed, the dried root as imported from Jamaica. *Preparation*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Scilla. (Urginea Scilla.) N.O. Liliaceæ. *Syn.* Scilla maritima, Scilla Hispanica, Ornithogalum Scilla. Squill, Sea Onion. Habitat, coast of the Mediterranean. Part employed, the fresh bulb. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, corresponding with proof spirit as process No. 2, *vide* p. 119. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture of the dried bulb, as imported, using proof spirit; trituration from the powdered bulb.

Scrophularia Aquatica, et **S. Nodosa.** (Ap.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. These are the figworts, resembling somewhat each other in habit and flower, and may be found in all parts of the globe. Part employed, the root. The roots and leaves possess purgative and emetic properties, and are supposed to be slightly narcotic. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. The fresh leaves of S. nodosa are sometimes used in the form of an ointment or fomentation, as an application in skin diseases, and to indolent tumours, &c.

Scrophularia Marylandica. (Ap.) N.O. Scrophularicеæ. Fever Weed. Parts employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Scutellaria Lateriflora. (Ap.) N.O. Labiatæ. Skull Cap, Mad-dog Weed, Blue Skull Cap. Habitat, wet, shaded places; common in N. America. Flowers July and August. Part employed, the whole plant, gathered while in flower. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. Tincture of the dry plant. Trituration of scutellarin.

Secale. (Claviceps purpurea.) N.O. Fungi. *Syn.* Secale cornutum, Acinula clavus, Ergota. Ergot of Rye, Spurred Rye. This consists of the sclerotium (compact mycelium, or spawn) of the above-named fungus, produced within the paleæ of the common rye (Secale cereale). *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the freshly gathered ergot, collected before the rye is harvested, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; trituration from the powdered ergot.

Selenium. (Se.) A non-metallic element, very analogous to sulphur in many of its chemical properties. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Sempervivum Tectorum. (Ad.) Common House-leek, Habitat, the whole of Europe. Parts employed, the leaves.

Senecio Aureus. N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* S. gracilis. Life-root, Ragwort, Squaw-weed; Indian name, Uncum. Habitat, north and west of United States. Parts employed, the entire plant, collected when in flower, in May and June. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit; trituration of senecin. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.* ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Senega. (Polygala Senega.) N.O. Polygalaceæ. Rattlesnake Milkwort, Snakewort. Habitat, North America. Part employed, the dried root as imported. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 ×, pilules; tincture trituration.

Senna. (Cassia lanceolata.) (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.* Senna Alexandrina. Part employed, the leaves, as imported from Alexandria. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit.

Sepia. (Sepia officinalis.) Class, Mollusca; sub-class, Cephalopoda; order, Dibranchiata; section, Decapoda; family, Sepiadæ. *Syn.* Sepia octopus. Sepia. Part employed, the peculiar secretion of this mollusc, which is called cuttle-fish ink; brought to this country from the Mediterranean. It should be obtained still enclosed in the bag in which it has been dried, the sepia of the painters not being reliable, having been acted on by caustic potash. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Sepsin.—*See* PYREXIN.

Serpentaria.—*See* ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.

Silicea. (Silicic Anhydride, SiO_2.) Pure Flint, Silex. Take of silica in powder, 1 part; dried carbonate of sodium, 4 parts; fuse the dried sodic carbonate in a clay crucible, then gradually add to the fused mass the powdered silica; at each addition of which an escape of carbonic acid gas takes place; therefore a roomy crucible should be used. When the gas ceases to evolve pour the fused mass upon a marble slab, and whilst slightly warm pulverize coarsely; put into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, and add distilled water sufficient to dissolve: cap with wet bladder, and let stand for one day, when it may be diluted and rapidly filtered through cotton wool; then add to the filterered liquor hydochloric acid, in small quantities, from time to time. The hydrated silica is precipitated in the form of a bulky gelatinous white precipitate, which is collected on a square-frame filter, and thoroughly washed with distilled water until the filtrate neither tastes nor precipitates with nitrate of silver; finally, dry on a porcelain water bath, when it shrinks to an impalpable powder having no taste. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Silphium Laciniatum. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Resin

Wood, Compass Plant. Habitat, the prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin; from thence southward and westward. Its lower leaves are said to uniformly present their edges northward and southward. Flowers in July. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture. *Analogues.*—Cubeba, Copaiva, Terebinthina.

Sodæ Salicylatum. (Ad.) (Salicylate of Soda). *Solubility.*—1 in 1 of water, 1 in 4½ of rectified spirit. Properties similar to the acid. *Preparation.*—Solution in either spirit or water.

Sodii Bromidum. (Ad.) (Bromide of Sodium.) Mentioned in Hale's "New Remedies," but no preparation given. *Solubility.*—1 in 1¼ of water; 1 in 16 of rectified spirit.

Solanum Lycopersicon. (Ap.) N.O. Solanaceæ. *Syn.* Lycopersicon esculentum. The Tomato. Habitat, the Tropics and South of Europe. Part employed, the ripe fruit. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Solanum Mammosum. (Ap.) N.O. Solanaceæ. Nipple Nightshade, Habitat, tropical countries. Part employed, the ripe fruit. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Solanum Nigrum. N.O. Solanaceæ. Black Nightshade. Habitat, widely spread over every part of the globe except the extreme north and south. Part employed, the fresh herb, bearing ripe and unripe berries, collected in September and October. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Solutions—in Water, *see* LIQUORES; in Alcohol, *see* TINCTURÆ.

Spigelia. (Spigelia Anthelmia.) N.O. Loganiaceæ. *Syn.* Anthelminthia quadriphylla. Pink-root, Worm-grass. Habitat, South America, Brazil, Southern and South-western United States. Part employed, the dried herb as imported. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit; Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules; 1 × to 3, trituration. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Spiritus Rectificatus. (Rectified Spirit.) Take of rectified spirit of the first quality, 60° O.P., and mix with it purified animal charcoal, using a bulk of charcoal equal to about one-tenth of the bulk of spirit, and re-distil in a glass apparatus (a tubulated, glass-stoppered retort with a long beak, placed in a capacious sand-bath, and heated by gas, answers well), with all the precautions mentioned under "WATER;" and no alcohol which has not undergone this fresh distillation should be employed in making any attenuation intended to be carried beyond 3×. For *Characters and Tests*, see B.P. In distilling alcohol, great care should be taken to prevent explosion. The stopper of the retort must be kept loose in order that it may act as a safety valve.—B.H.P. The following strengths should always be kept in stock. 1. *Dilute alcohol.*—Made by mixing equal measures of rectified spirit and distilled water. The mixture should have a density of 0·940, and contain about 39 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. 2. *Proof Spirit of the B.P.*—This is made by mixing 5 measures of rectified spirit with 3·2 measures of distilled water. The mixture should then be agitated and allowed to cool to 60° F., and a sufficient quantity of distilled water added to increase the bulk to 8 measures. It should have a density of 0·920, and contain 49 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. 3. *Spirit of* 20 *O.P.* (*over proof*).—Made by mixing 6 measures of rectified spirit with 2 measures of distilled water, the contraction resulting from the mixture of the two liquids being made good in the manner directed under "Proof Spirit." It should have a density of 0·8939, and contain 61 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. 4. *Spirit of* 40 *O.P.* (*over proof*).—Made by mixing 7 measures of rectified spirit with 1 measure of distilled water, the contraction being made good as directed under "Proof Spirit." Should have a density of 0·8646, and contain 73 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. 5. *Rectified Spirit* = 60 *O.P.* (has a density of 0·8298), and contains 87 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. 6. *Absolute Alcohol*, having a density of about 0·795, is required for a few preparations, and should be made as directed in the B.P. To obtain greater purity the B.P. preparation may be re-distilled with charcoal in the manner described for "Sp. Rect." Should be preserved in well-stoppered and capped ether bottles, since it attracts water very greedily.

Spongia Tosta. (Spongia officinalis.) Class Poriferæ. Turkey

Sponge. The horny skeleton of at least two species of sponge imported in the dry state; care must be taken to select a specimen which has not been prepared by bleaching, as for the toilet, and freed from all foreign substances. Before using it, it must be cut into small pieces and roasted until it has become brown and friable, and can be readily reduced to powder. *Preparations.*—Trituration; tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The tincture 1 in 10 is called 1 ×. The crude substance representing the ϕ preparation.

Stannum. (Metallic Tin, Sn.) May be obtained chemically pure from the operative chemists, and then beaten into thin foil. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*— 1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5, and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Staphisagria. (Delphinium Staphisagria.) N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Palmated Larkspur, Stavesacre. Habitat, South of Europe. Part employed, the seeds. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture, trituration.

Sticta. (Sticta pulmonaria.) N.O. Lichenes. *Syn.* Lobaria pulmonaria lichen, pulmonarius, Pulmonaria reticulata. Lungwort Lichen, Tree Lungwort, Oaklungs. Habitat, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Carolina, U.S.; northern and mountainous counties of England on the trunks of large trees. Parts employed, the entire plant. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Stillingia Sylvatica. N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Queen's Root, Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Silver leaf. Habitat, Virginia to Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Stramonium. (Datura Stramonium.) N.O. Solanaceæ. *Syn.* D. lurida, Solanum maniacum. Thorn Apple, Devil's Apple, Jamestown Weed. Habitat, Europe, Asia, and North America; frequent among rubbish heaps in the South of England. Flowers in summer and autumn. Part employed, the entire herb, when there are both flowers and fruit. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 78 per cent. *Not official*—ϕ and 1 × pilules: tincture trituration; ϕ tincture from the seeds, 1 in 10, using proof spirit.

Strontianæ Carbonas. (Strontic Carbonate, $SrCO_2$.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Strychniæ Arsenias. (Ad.) (Arseniate of Strychnia.) *Preparation.*—Trituration. Solution in alcohol or water. Suggested in intermittent disorders.

Strychniæ Nitras. (Ad.) (Nitrate of Strychnia.) *Preparation.*—Tincture No. 1 with dilute alcohol.

Strychniæ Phosphas. (Ad.) (Phosphate of Strychnia.) *Preparation.*—Tincture No. 1 with dilute alcohol.

Strychniæ Sulphas. (Ad.) (Sulphate of Strychnia.) In colourless, prismatic crystals, freely soluble in water, sparingly so in alcohol. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water; trituration.

Strychninum. (Strychnia, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$.) An alkaloid contained in nux vomica and ignatia. Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—*Solubility.* 1 in 5,760 of water. *Not official.*—A solution, No. 2, can be made—5 × with dilute spirit, and 3 with rectified spirit; pilules, 5 × and 3.

Sulphur. (Common Brimstone, S.) The well known flowers of sulphur, carefully washed with distilled water and dried in the air. *Preparation.*—Trituration; solution in absolute alcohol, which must be labelled Tinctura Sulphuris Fortissima. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Tinctura Sulphuris Fort., and following dilutions—Tincture, pilules or globules. N.B.—The best plan to make this tincture is to put 1 oz. of the flowers of sulphur in a stoppered bottle holding about 20 ounces, fill up with absolute alcohol, and, as the tincture is used, continue to fill it up with alcohol.

Sulphuris Iodidum. (Sulphur Iodide, S_2I_2.) Prepared by rubbing together in a dry mortar, iodine, 4 parts; sublimed sulphur, 1 part; transfer to a flask, and liquefy by a gentle heat; allow it to cool and solidify. The iodine should be dry, sublimed iodine, and the sulphur also dried before mixing. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 ×, to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Solubility.*—1 in 60 of glycerine; insoluble in water.

Sumbul. (Euryangium Sumbul.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Jatamansi. Musk-root. Habitat, Bucharia. Part employed, the root, as imported from Russia and India. *Preparations.*—φ tincture, using proof spirit; trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture; 1 × to 3, trituration; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Symphytum. (Ap.) (Symphytum officinale.) N.O. Boraginaceæ. Common Comfrey. Habitat, moist banks and borders of meadows in Europe and Western Asia; frequent in England and Ireland. Part employed, the fresh root-stock, collected before flowering and in the autumn. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. Average loss of moisture, 75 per cent.

Tabacum. (Nicotiana tabacum.) N.O. Solanaceæ. Tobacco. Habitat, America. Parts employed, the fresh leaves, collected before the flowers are developed. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Tamus. (Tamus communis.) N.O. Dioscoreaceæ. Black Bryony. Habitat, hedges and open woods extending to the

Caucasus; common in England. Part employed, the fresh root-stock, before and after flowering time, which is spring and early summer. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. Average loss of moisture, 76 per cent. This drug has hitherto been used only as an external application. Is much recommended for chilblains; to be painted on the part affected. If ordered in pilules or dilution it can be dispensed in the ordinary way.

Tanacetum. (Tanacetum Vulgare.) N.O. Compositæ. Tansy. Habitat, edges of fields, roadsides, and waste places in Europe and Russian Asia. Part employed, the fresh plant, when in flower, at the end of summer. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Tanghinia Venenifera. (Ap.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. The Madagascar Poison Nut. Part employed, the berry. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Tarantula. (Ap.) (Lycosa tarantula.) Part employed, the entire spider. *Preparation.*—φ tincture of proof spirit.

Tarantula Cubensis. (Ad.) *Preparation.*—Trituration of the whole spider. Recommended for chorea.

Taraxacum (Taraxacum Dens-leonis.) N.O. Compositæ. *Syn.* Leontodon Taraxacum. Dandelion. Habitat, throughout Europe; a very common weed. Part employed, the entire plant, in spring, before the commencement of flowering. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 75 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1× pilules; tincture trituration.

Taxus Baccata. (Ap.) N.O. Coniferæ. The Yew. Native of the mountains of tropical countries, and grown in temperate regions, Europe and America. Part employed, the young shoots. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. Average loss of moisture, 59 per cent.

Taxus Erecta. (Ap.) N.O. Coniferæ. Upright Irish Yew. Part employed, the young shoots. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. Average loss of moisture, 60 per cent.

Tellurium. (Tellurium, Te.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Teplitz. (Ap.) This Bohemian, "Indifferent Thermal" water has been proved, an account of which may be found in *Brit. Journ. Hom.*, xv.

Terebinthina. (Oleum Terebinthinæ, $C_{10}H_{16}$.) Oil of Turpentine. The oil distilled from the oleo resin (turpentine) obtained from several species of Pinus; afterwards redistilled slowly over a water bath. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Teucrium. (Teucrium marum verum.) N.O. Labiatæ. *Syn.* Marum Syriacum, Marjorana Syriaca. Cat-thyme. Habitat, the Levant and all along the Mediterranean; cultivated also in gardens. Parts employed, the entire fresh herb when in flower and young seed (June to August). *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Thaspium Aureum. (Ad.) N.O. Umbelliferæ. *Syn.* Zizea aurea. American Meadow Parsnip. Habitat, moist river banks of America. Flowering time, June. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Thea Sinensis. (Ap.) N.O. Ternstrœmiaceæ. *Syn.* T. viridis, T. Cæsarea. Green Tea, imported from China. Part employed, the leaves. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of proof spirit.

Theridion. (Theridion Curassavicum.) Class, Arachnida; order, Araneidea; tribe, Octonoculina; family, Agelenidæ. Black Spider of Curaçào. Habitat, West Indies. Found on orange trees. Part employed, the entire spider. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, by maceration for ten or twelve days in proof spirit. It is recommended to use one spider to every 50 minims of proof spirit, and call this ϕ. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris. (Ad.) N.O. Cruciferæ. *Syn.*

Capsella Bursa Pastoris. Shepherd's Purse. Habitat, Europe. Has a specific influence over hæmorrhages. Part employed, fresh plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Thuja. (Thuja Occidentalis.) N.O. Coniferæ. *Syn.* Arbor Vitæ, Cedrus Lycea. American Arbor Vitæ. Habitat, Canada and United States; cultivated as an evergreen. Part employed, the young shoots at the commencement of flowering in May and June. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with 20 O.P. spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 58 per cent. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Thymol. (Ad.) (Thymic Acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_2$.) Derived principally from Thymus vulgaris. A crystalline solid, nearly colourless and transparent. Dissolves freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol, chloral hydrate, in water solutions, in oils, and vaseline. Is a powerful antiseptic. *Preparation.*—Tincture with rectified spirit. Solubility.—1 in 1000 of water; 1 in 190 of glycerine; 2 in 1 of rectified spirit.

Tilia Europæa. (Ap.) N.O. Tiliaceæ. The Lime-tree, or Linden-tree. Habitat, most parts of Southern Europe and the Tropics. Part employed, the flowers. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Tincturæ. (Tinctures.) Where possible, the tinctures should be made by percolation, as experience teaches the homœopathic chemist that this method more fully exhausts the medicinal virtues of the drug than any other. In the B.H.P. the York Glass Company's Percolator is recommended as the best, and we can fully testify to the truth of this assertion; having adopted this method for the past twenty years, and being manufacturers on a large scale, we have every opportunity of forming an opinion. The chief recommendations of this apparatus being its cleanliness and the utility of the valves, which enables the process of percolation to be stopped at any moment, and the substance to be left to macerate in the spirit as long as necessary. The illustration in the B.H.P. represents the percolator with a glass tap for drawing off the tincture; this we think a disadvantage, for, unless the cork round the tap by means of which it is kept fixed be changed with each different preparation, one tincture will be contaminated with the other. The following directions for the preparation of the tincture is copied from the "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia":—

"Prepare the percolator as follows:—Tie over the small end which fits into the receiver a piece of fine, well-washed *book-muslin.* On this place a layer of about a quarter of an inch of coarsely-powdered green glass, then one of half-an-inch in depth, but of finely-powdered glass, and on the top a thin layer of coarsely-granulated glass. It is now ready to receive the drug.

(The green glass should be prepared by pounding in a mortar well washed and dried common green glass bottles; the powder should then be washed with distilled water, and after being well dried, it should be sorted into three sizes of *coarse* and *fine* powder, and *granulated glass*, by passing through sieves of different degrees of fineness.)

Preparing the drug.—1. *If dry,* reduce any quantity—for example, 4 ounces by weight—to a moderately fine powder, by bruising in a mortar. 2. *If fresh,* cut the plant in pieces, pass it through one of Lyon's tinned-iron mincing machines (this machine is recommended because it contains no lead, and admits of the most thorough cleaning) and finally, pound it in a Wedgwood mortar, so as to reduce it to a fine and uniform pulp. Then weigh 100 grains of the pulp, and dry it carefully on a water bath until it ceases to lose weight; re-weigh it, and ascertain how much it has lost in drying; if the loss does not exceed 70 per cent. proceed with the packing at once, but if it exceeds 70 per cent., put the moist magma into a press and extract as much juice as possible; pour the juice into the receiver of the percolator, which must be kept in a cool, dark place until the rest of the process is completed; pass the squeezed magma through the mincing machine a second time, or triturate it lightly in the mortar, in order to separate the particles, and proceed with packing.

Packing the material.—Insert the powder or the moist magma, as the case may be, little by little, spreading it evenly, and pressing it down gently with a broad cork fixed to a long glass rod, taking care to get a uniform and compact mass, not too tight, but free from fissures or empty spaces; this done, cover the surface with a thin layer of finely-powdered green glass.

Making the tincture.—Having ascertained, by reference to the 'Pharmacopœia' [in this case the 'Dictionary'], the strength of spirit required and the quantity, which in the case of dry substances will be 40 fluid ounces, supposing we start with 4 oz., but in the case of fresh plants, &c., must be ascertained by a reference to the tables which follow these directions. 1. Take one-fourth or one-fifth of the entire quantity of spirit required, or, in the case of fresh plants, one-half to one-fourth, and resting the cork, with the glass rod attached, on the top of the pounded glass, pour the spirit in a gentle stream down the glass rod, so that it may fall on the cork and spread gradually over the surface, without disturbing the pounded glass, remove the glass rod, put in the stopper, and, in cases of dry substances or of fresh plants from which the juice has been previously extracted as above, close the valves as soon as the liquid commences to drop into the receiver. When working with fresh plants, however, from which the juice has not been pressed, leave the valves open until the following quantities of fluid (or as much of those quantities as the density of the magma will allow the displacement of by one half the entire quantity of spirit), which will be chiefly juice, have passed through into the receiver. For example, if the moist magma has lost between 30 and 40 per cent. in drying, let 1½ fluid ounce drop through; if between 40 and 50 per cent., 2 fluid ounces; if between 50 and 70 per cent. then 2½ fluid ounces; then close the valves.

3. In all cases, after the valves are closed, let them remain so for twenty-four hours, and then open them and allow the fluid to percolate into the receiver until no more drops through.

4. Then add another half, fourth, or fifth part of the spirit in the same cautious way that the first was added, and, having displaced the saturated spirit held in suspension by the packed material, close the valves, and let them remain closed for at least six hours, and then reopen the valves and proceed as before, repeating the process again and again, adding an equal part of the required quantity of spirit each time until the whole quantity has been poured into the percolator.

5. When the last quantity has ceased to drop through, remove the material from the percolator, and press strongly.

6. Mix the various portions together, and let stand for twenty-four hours, and then filter.

N.B.—The whole amount of tincture obtained after filtration will never be found to equal the quantity of spirit employed, as there is always some loss during the process. This loss occurs partly through the adhesion of the liquid to the utensils used, and evaporation, and partly through the impossibility of removing the whole of the tincture from the magma by means of pressure.

It is recommended to add spirit of the suitable strength to the extent of 5 per cent. by volume of the quantity of tincture which should result from the process, to compensate the loss from the last-named cause, but no other addition of spirit to the tincture can be made without reducing its proper strength. This liquid should be poured over the packed magma before pressure.

II.—By Maceration previous to Percolation.

This process is a modification of the foregoing, and is necessary in the case of all fresh vegetable substances which have much mucilaginous or viscid juice, and hence will not allow the spirit to pass through readily.

1 Reduce to a pulp, ascertain the percentage of water, and weigh out the moist magma as before.

2. Having ascertained by reference to the 'Pharmacopœia' or 'Dictionary,' the strength of spirit directed for the plant operated upon, and the quantity by reference to the tables, throw the magma loosely into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, pour one-third the quantity of spirit over it, and, having shaken it thoroughly, allow it to macerate forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally.

3. Decant off any liquid which will pour out from the magma, and press out the remainder, pouring the liquid into the receiver of a percolator, and keeping it in a cool, dark place until the remainder of the process is completed.

4. Remove the mass from the press, and pass it again through the mincing machine, or triturate it lightly in a mortar, and then carefully mix it with twice its bulk of finely-powdered green glass.

5. Pack this mixture of magma and powdered glass in the percolator, percolate with the remainder of the spirit in two or

more equal quantities, allowing at least six hours' maceration between each addition of spirit, and finish the process as before.

Examples of plants requiring to be treated by this process:—(Agaricus muscarius, Allium cepa, Allium sativum, Colchicum autumnale, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor, Viscum album.)

III.—By Maceration.

This process is preferable in case of some gums, resins, &c., which are almost entirely soluble.

1. Reduce to a coarse powder, or cut into small pieces, and, having ascertained the strength of the spirit to be used, put the drug, with the whole of the spirit, into a wide-mouthed bottle, and secure the stopper.

2. Allow the contents to macerate for fourteen days, shaking the bottle vigorously once a day.

3. Pour off as much of the liquid as possible; press the residue; mix the liquids; and, having allowed the mixed products to stand twenty-four hours, filter.

Examples of drugs requiring to be treated by this process:—(Assafœtida, Guaiacum officinale.)

Table No. 1.

Showing the amount of rectified spirit required to make spirit of 40 o.p., with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma, and the amount of spirit of 40 o.p. to be added in order to make a tincture in which 10 fluid ounces will represent, as nearly as possible, 1 ounce of the dry plant.

Moisture lost by the fresh plant in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Spirit of 40 o.p. to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	2·80	2·30
50 ,,	3·11	1·44
55 ,,	3·42	0·59
58·5 ,,	3·64	

No fresh plant containing more than 58·5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with spirit of 40 o.p. Either a more dilute spirit must be used, or a weaker tincture made. It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit than to make a weaker mother tincture.

TABLE No. 2.

Amount of rectified spirit required to make spirit of 20 O.P., with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Spirit of 20 O.P. to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	1·23	3·86
50 "	1·37	3·17
55 "	1·51	2·49
60 "	1·64	1·81
65 "	1·78	1·13
70 "	1·92	0·44
73·5 "	2·01	

No fresh plant containing more than 73·5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with spirit of 20 O.P. Either a more dilute spirit must be used, or a weaker tincture made. It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit than to make a weaker mother tincture.

TABLE No. 3.

Amount of rectified spirit required to make proof spirit, with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Proof spirit to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	0·69	4·39
50 "	0·77	3·76
55 "	0·85	3·14
60 "	0·92	2·52
65 "	1·00	1·89
70 "	1·08	1·27
72·5 "	1·12	0·96
75 "	1·16	0·64
77·5 "	1·20	0·33
80 "	1·24	0·02

No fresh plant containing upwards of 80·5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with proof spirit. Either a more dilute spirit must be used or a weaker tincture made. It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit than to make a weaker mother tincture.

TABLE No. 4.

Amount of rectified spirit required to make *dilute alcohol*, with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Dilute alcohol to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	0·45	4·62
50 „	0·50	4·03
55 „	0·55	3·43
60 „	0·60	2·83
65 „	0·65	2·23
70 „	0·70	1·64
72·5 „	0·72	1·34
75 „	0·75	1·04
77·5 „	0·77	0·74
80 „	0·80	0·44
82·5 „	0·82	0·14
84 „	0·84	

No fresh plant containing more than 84 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with dilute alcohol. As, however, the loss of moisture in some instances has been found to reach 93 or 94 per cent., it is considered more desirable that in such cases a weaker mother tincture should be prepared than a still more diluted alcohol used; but in every instance a sufficient quantity of such mother tincture must be used in making the first decimal attenuation to make it represent 1 part of dry plant in 100 parts of liquid, and thus uniform with all other first decimal attenuations of vegetable tinctures.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount of rectified spirit required to make dilute alcohol, with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma, and strength of tinctures resulting from plants containing over 84 per cent. of moisture.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Strength of Tincture. Fl. oz.
85 per cent.	0·85	1 in 11·00
86 „	0·86	1 „ 11·93
87 „	0·87	1 „ 13·00
88 „	0·88	1 „ 14·25

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified spirit required. Fl. oz.	Strength of Tincture. Fl. oz.
89 per cent.	0·89	1 in 15·73
90 "	0·90	1 " 17·50
91 "	0·91	1 " 19·67
92 "	0·92	1 " 22·37
93 "	0·93	1 " 25·86
94 "	0·94	1 " 30·50

As an example of the method of using the *Tables*, take the following case:—

Suppose a specimen of fresh *Aconite* has been reduced to pulp, and the 100 grains have lost 69 grains in drying; then by reference to the Pharmacopœia it will be seen that *proof spirit* is directed for this tincture. Now, on referring to Table No. 3, it will be found that 1 ounce of moist magma, containing 70 per cent. (the nearest to 69) of water, requires 1·08 fluid ounce of rectified spirit to form proof spirit with the water contained in it, and this quantity multiplied by four, gives 4·32 fluid ounces, or the quantity required for the like conversion of the water contained in the 4 ounces of moist magma; hence that amount of rectified spirit must be first poured into a bottle; and as, by reference to Table 3, it will be seen that 1·27 fluid ounce of proof spirit is required to be added for each ounce of moist magma to make a tincture representing 10 per cent. of the dry material where the fresh plant contains 70 per cent. of water, four times this amount, or 5·08 fluid ounces of proof spirit must be added. This mixed spirit will then be used as directed for making the tincture, and the result will be a tincture of the *alcoholic* strength of *proof spirit*, and will represent 1 grain of dry *Aconite* in every 10 minims of the tincture; and, for reasons before stated, proof spirit should be used for making the first decimal attenuation.

Five per cent. is the smallest amount of moisture which need be noticed practically when dealing with 4 ounces or upwards, if the loss is below 70 per cent.; hence, when the amount lost is between the percentages stated, the figures should be taken which come nearest to the exact loss.

The alcoholic solutions (tinctures) of animal substances are, with a few exceptions, merely solutions in ten times the quantity by measure of spirit of the strength directed. A few, such as *Cantharis*, are prepared by percolation, and in that case they are treated in precisely the same way as vegetable substances.

Tincture Triturations are preparations of sugar of milk saturated with the tincture, and so adjusted that each grain shall represent one minim. The B.H.P. gives the following method of preparation: "A weighed quantity of sugar of milk, for instance 2 ounces, is put into a mortar, and 1 fluid ounce of the tincture (usually the mother tincture) is poured over it, and the whole is well rubbed together, forming a soft paste; this is put on one side in a dry place, lightly covered with paper to exclude dust, but not to prevent evaporation; and as the paste gets drier it is again and again rubbed up well, and scraped from the mortar and pestle until it becomes quite dry, when a second ounce of liquid is added, and the operation repeated. When dry it is put up in bottles and preserved like any other preparation. From the way it is made it will be obvious that 1 grain of a tincture trituration will contain as much of the medicine as 1 minim of the tincture itself." This is not quite correct, for in using solids by weight the ounce only contains 437·5 grains, and a fluid ounce of the tincture contains 480 minims, so in the case of attenuated tinctures each grain will represent more than one minim. In the case of mother tinctures there will not be so much difference, as allowance must be made for the solid matter contained in one ounce of a strong preparation. We adopt the following method as being more correct: take of sugar of milk 1 ounce (437·5 grains) and place in a water-bath: then pour on this 1 fluid ounce of the tincture; mix well with an ivory spatula and apply a gentle heat until the whole is thoroughly dry. Reduce this to a powder in a mortar, and then weigh, making the total up to 480 grains, with sugar of milk, and again transfer to the mortar, and triturate the whole for half-an-hour. It will be seen by this method that no matter what the strength of the tincture, each grain will represent the extractive matter of *one minim of the tincture.*

Titanium. (Ti.) (Ap.) A rare metal, having a considerable analogy to tin. *Preparation.*—Trituration of the pure metal.

Tongo. (Baryosma Tongo.) (Ap.) N.O. Leguminosæ. *Syn.*

Coumarouma odorata, Dipterix odorata. Tongo, or Tonquin, Bean. Habitat, Guiana. Part employed, the bean. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Trifolium Pratense. (Ad.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Common Red Clover. Habitat, largely cultivated everywhere. Part employed, the ripe flowers. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Trifolium Repens. (Ad.) N.O. Leguminosæ. Small White Clover. Habitat, fields and copses everywhere. Part employed, the ripe flowers. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Trillium Pendulum. (Ap.) N.O. Trilliaceæ. Bethroot, Ground Lily. Habitat, Middle and Western States, in rich soils, damp, rocky and shady woods. Flowers May and June. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Triosteum Perfoliatum. (Ap.) N.O. Caprifoliaceæ. Fever-root, Fever-wort or Wild Ipecac. Habitat, rich woodlands of the United States. Flowers in June. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture.

Triturations. These should be made on the decimal scale only, as follows:—Take by weight (not exceeding 100 grains) one part of the drug to be triturated, in fine powder, and 9 parts (not exceeding 900 grains) of sugar of milk, in coarse powder. Put the medicinal substance into a clean and dry Wedgewood mortar, and add an equal quantity of the sugar of milk, rubbing or grinding the mixture thoroughly for six minutes. This must not only be mixed, but sufficient force used to effectually break up all hard particles. Scrape the mass down with a horn or ivory spatula, and rub again for six minutes and scrape down again, thus completing the first stage of the process. Now add 3 more parts of sugar of milk and triturate for six minutes, then scrape down and rub again for six minutes, and scrape down, completing the second stage. Finally, add the remaining 5 parts of the sugar of milk and grind for six minutes, scraping as before, and again six minutes' more grinding and a final scrape down, after which it should be transferred to a dry and clean glass-stoppered or carefully corked bottled and labelled 1 ×, or 1st decimal. The time occupied for the triturating process is thirty-six minutes, but including the scraping each time, which should occupy four minutes, the whole time will amount to one hour for this attenuation. The second decimal is prepared as follows:—Take one part of the first decimal (not exceeding 100 grains) and 9 parts of sugar of milk (not exceeding 900 grains). Place half the sugar of milk in a mortar, and add the 1 part of triturated substance, mixing with the spatula. Now triturate for six minutes and scrape down for four, then triturate for six minutes and scrape down for four. After this add the remainder of the sugar of milk and repeat the process, thus taking forty minutes for the whole, which is now complete. In the same way the subsequent attenuations are prepared. The mortars should be carefully cleaned between each attenuation of the same substance, and the B.H.P. recommends a separate mortar for each medicine.

Trombidium. (Ap.) Trombidium muscæ domesticæ. A minute bright red acarus found under the wings of the common house-fly, in Philadelphia. Part employed, the entire acarus. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca. (Ad.) Damiana. Habitat, near the western coast of Mexico. Parts employed, the leaf and stem. Time for collecting, August. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Tussilago Petasites. (Ap.) N.O. Compositæ. Butterbur. Habitat, N. America and Great Britain. Part employed, the young plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with dilute alcohol. Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent.

Tutee.—*See* Coriaria Ruscifolia.

Ulmus Campestris. (Ap.) N.O. Ulmaceæ. Common Elm. Habitat, Great Britain. Part employed, the inner bark of two-years' old branches. *Preparation.*—φ tincture of proof spirit.

Unguenta. Ointments, which may be prepared in various ways. 1st, With prepared lard alone; this has the disadvantage of soon becoming rancid. 2nd. With spermaceti ointment (unguentum cetacei) prepared as follows:—Spermaceti, 5 ounces; white wax, 2 ounces; almond oil, 1 pint or a sufficiency. Melt together with a gentle heat, remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools. 3rd. Should a firm ointment of cerate (ceratum simplex) be required, the following proportions are preferable—Take of spermaceti, 3 ounces; white wax, 6 ounces; olive oil, 14 fluid ounces. Melt the spermaceti and wax in a water-bath, stir in the oil, and when cool, but not set, gradually add the medicating tincture and stir briskly till cold. 4th. A simple ointment (unguentum simplex) may be prepared in the following manner—Take of white wax, 2 ounces; prepared lard, 3 ounces; almond oil, 3 fluid ounces. Melt the wax in the oil in a water-bath, then remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools.

Uranii Nitras. (Uranic Nitrate, $(U_2O_2)''2NO_3 6H_2O$.) Nitrate of Uranium. This may be prepared by treating the pure metal or any of its oxides with nitric acid. Can be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×, using dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above; also trituration of the salt. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration; 1 × and 1, solution as above; 3 × and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Urtica Urens. N.O. Urticaceæ. Small Stinging Nettle. Part employed, the fresh herb when in flower and seed. Flowers the whole of summer. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 74 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Ustilago Maydis. (Ap.) N.O. Fungi. Maize Smut. This ergot of maize produces some of the effects of ergot of rye. Part employed, the fresh, just ripe fungus. *Preparations.*—Trituration of the fungus, gathered when it has turned black, but before the frosts have affected it; φ tincture.

Uva Ursi. (Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.) N.O. Ericaceæ. *Syn.* Arbutus Uva Ursi. Bearberry. Habitat, dry heathy and rocky hills, over a great part of central and northern Europe, Russian Asia and North America, Scotland, North of England, and Ireland. Part employed, the leaves at the commencement of flowering in spring. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—φ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Valeriana. (Valeriana officinalis.) N.O. Valerianaceæ. *Syn.*

V. Sylvestris major, Phu parvum. Great Wild Valerian, Heal-all. Habitat, in moist situations and damp woods over the whole of Europe, Russian Asia, and North America. Part employed, the root, collected in autumn. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 55 per cent. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration; ϕ tincture of the dry root; trituration of the powdered dry root.

Veratria. (Ap.) ($C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$.) Is an alkaloid found in Colchicum sabadilla, Verat. alb. and viride. May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for No. 1. *Solubility.*—1 in 11 of rectified spirit. A powerful poison.

Veratrum. (Veratrum album.) N.O. Melanthaceæ. *Syn.* Helleborus albus, H. præcox. White Hellebore. Habitat, pasture lands in Alpine, Pyrenean, and other mountainous localities in Europe. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Veratrum Viride. N.O. Melanthaceæ. *Syn.* Helonias viridis. American Hellebore, Green Hellebore, Itch-weed. Habitat, Canada to Carolina. Part employed, the root. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the fresh root imported from North America; ϕ tincture of the dry root, using proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 × pilules; tincture trituration.

Verbascum. (Verbascum Thapsus.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. *Syn.* Thapsus barbatus. Common Mullein, Long Taper. Habitat, roadsides and waste places all over Europe and North America and temperate Asia. Parts employed, the fresh herb, at the beginning of flowering in early summer. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and 1 ×, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules, or globules. *Not official.*—ϕ and 1 ×, pilules, tincture trituration.

Verbena Hastata. (Ad.) N.O. Verbenaceæ. Blue Vervain, Ironweed. Grows profusely on the prairies and low bottom-lands all over the United States. Parts employed, the root or leaves. *Preparation.*—Tincture. Infusion for external application.

Veronica Beccabunga. (Ad.) N.O. Scrophulariaceæ. *Syn.* Veronica Americana. American Brooklime. Habitat, common in brooks and ditches in America. Flowering time, June to August. Part employed, the whole plant in the fresh state. *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Viburnum Opulus. (Ap.) N.O. Caprifoliaceæ. Guelder Rose, High Cranberry. Habitat, northward and southward in the Alleghanies to the borders of Maryland and England. Flowers June to July. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—φ tincture.

Viburnum Prunifolium. (Ad.) N.O. Caprifoliaceæ. Black Haw. Habitat, dry copses, Connecticut to Illinois. Flowering time, May and June. Part employed, the bark. *Preparation.*—Tincture. It is nervine, antispasmodic, tonic, astringent, diuretic, and used in threatened abortion.

Vinca Minor. (Ap.) N.O. Apocynaceæ. Lesser Periwinkle, Wintergreen. Habitat, Great Britain. Part employed, the fresh plant. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit.

Viola Odorata. N.O. Violaceæ. *Syn.* V. Martia. Sweet Violet. Habitat, Europe and Russian Asia, common in Britain. Parts employed, the entire fresh plant in flower, and seed in early spring. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 x, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 77 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1 x pilules; tincture trituration.

Viola Tricolor. N.O. Violaceæ. *Syn.* Jacea. Heart's-ease, Pansy. Habitat, hilly pastures and banks, cultivated and waste places throughout Europe and Russian Asia; abundant in Britain. Parts employed, the entire plant, when in flower, and young seed, from spring till autumn. *Preparation.*—φ tincture corresponding with proof spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and 1 x, tincture only; 1 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent. *Not official.*—φ and 1× pilules; tincture trituration.

Vipera Redi. (Ap.) (Italian Viper.) **Vipera Torva.** (Ap.) (German Viper.) Parts employed, virus of both these reptiles. *Preparation.*—Solution in glycerine, as directed for CROTALUS.

Viscum Album. (Ap.) N.O. Loranthaceæ. Mistletoe. Parasitic on many trees, especially on the apple; extending over the whole of temperate Europe; common in southern and especially in western England. Flowers in spring. Parts employed, leaves and berries in equal quantities. Time for collecting, when the berries are ripe. *Preparation.*—Tincture corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. This tincture is difficult to make, owing to the viscidity of its sap; hence the following modification of the usual process must be had recourse to:—Cut the leaves small, pass through the sausage-machine, then bruise and pass through the machine a second time; mash up the berries and bruised leaves, and again pound and pass through the machine. Then add to the magma an equal bulk of finely-powdered glass; mix well together, and pack carefully in the percolator in thin layers of about half-an-inch or three-quarters of an inch in thickness, adding a little finely-powdered glass between each, and shaking it well into the interspaces. Proceed in other respects as usual in the case of fresh plants.

Weythia Helenoides. (Ad.) Found in California. It acts on the brain and nervous system, the mucous membrane of the throat and bronchi. Part employed, the root, *green.* *Preparation.*—Tincture.

Wiesbaden. This "*Simple Muriated Thermal*" water has been proved.

Woorali. (Ap.) *Syn.* Curare, Woorara, Urali, Ourary. The arrow-poison used by the savage tribes of South America. *Preparation.*—Solution in proof spirit. Its composition is unknown, but is evidently very complex; is generally supposed to contain some animal poison (probably snake poison), in addition to various vegetable poisons, especially those of the *Strychnos* tribe (*Loganiaceæ*) or the *Euphorbiaceæ. Preparation.*—Solution in proof spirit.

Xanthoxylum. (Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.) N.O. Xanthoxylaceæ. *Syn.* X. Americanum, X. fraxinifolium, X. ramiflorum, X. mite. Prickly Ash, Toothache-tree. Habitat, Canada to Virginia, and west to the Mississippi. Parts employed, the bark and berries, collected in the autumn. *Preparation.*—ϕ tincture of the bark or berries, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—ϕ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

Xyphosura Americana. (Ap.) (Limulus Cyclops.) Long-tailed Molucca Crab. Part employed, "the blue blood." *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Zinci Acetas. (Ap.) (Zincic Acetate, $ZN2C_2H_3O_2,3H_2O$.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Zinci Bromidum. (Ad.) (Bromide of Zinc.) *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Zinci Chloridum. (Ap.) (Zincic Chloride, $ZNCl_2$.) *Syn.* Zincum Muriaticum. Procured from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water. Freely soluble in rectified spirit.

Zinci Cyanidum. (Ap.) (Zincic Cyanide, $ZN2CN$.) Obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration.

Zinci Iodidum. (Ap.) (Zincic Iodide, ZNI_2.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

Zinci Oxidum. (Zincic Oxide, ZnO.) Oxide of Zinc. May be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only; 4, dilute tincture only; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Zinci Valerianas. (Ap.) (Zincic Valerianate, $ZN,2C_5H_9O_2$.) May be obtained from the operative chemists. *Preparations.*—Trituration; solution in rectified spirit, No. 1. *Solubility.*—1 in 60 spirit.

Zincum. (Zinc, Zn.) Pure metallic zinc reduced to powder by rubbing it in a mortar under distilled water. *Preparation.*—Trituration. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3, trituration only ; 4, dilute tincture only ; 5 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules.

Zincum Sulphuricum. (Zincic Sulphate, $ZnSO_4 7H_2O$.) Sulphate of Zinc, White Vitriol. May be obtained pure from the operative chemists. *Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1 ×; dilute alcohol, must be used for 1 and 3 ×, 20 O.P. spirit for 2, and rectified spirit for all above. *Official forms for dispensing.*—1 × to 3 ×, solution as above ; 2 and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. N.B. *Solubility.*—10 in 7 of water. *Not official.*—3 × pilules.

Zingiber. (Zingiber officinale). N.O. Zingiberaceæ. Ginger. Habitat, Hindostan; cultivated in East and West Indies. Part employed, the scraped and dried rhizome, as imported. *Preparation.*—φ tincture, using rectified spirit. *Official forms for dispensing.*—φ and upwards, tincture, pilules or globules. *Not official.*—Tincture trituration.

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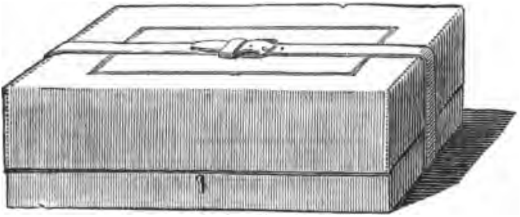

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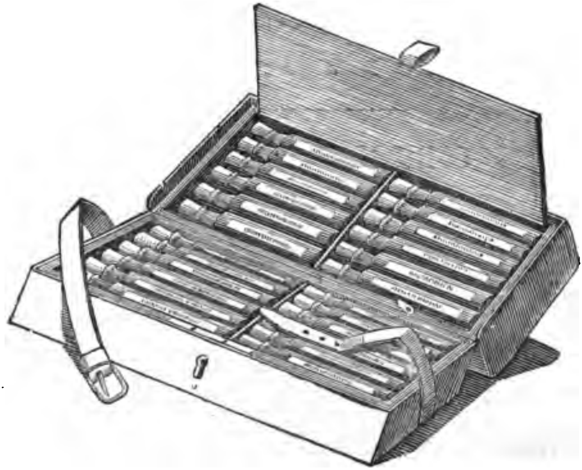

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